The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance,—and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVII. FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1844. No. 2150.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, and MR. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmain; MR. T. M. SLOMAN, Bathurst; MR. LABAN WHITE, Windsor: MR. HUGH TAYLOR Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARYMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; MR. JOHN GRAY, Queanbeyan; MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool: ———, Berrima; MR. DAVISON, Surgeon, for the District of Yass; MR. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; MR. FRANCIS HEGARTY, Musclebrook; MR. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip; MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

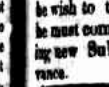
In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed, the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

MORETON BAY.

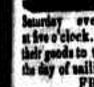


THE *SOVEREIGN* Steamer, W. Cape, commander, will leave Sydney for Brisbane on Saturday evening next, the 6th instant, at five o'clock. Shippers are requested to send their goods to the wharf, by four o'clock on the day of sailing.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company,
Sydney, April 2. 4602

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

(With her usual despatch,)



THE PACKET BRIG *WILLIAM*, L. Grant, master. For freight or passage apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf. 4631

FOR AUCKLAND AND THE BAY OF ISLANDS,

(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH,)



THE FINE BRIG *TOBAGO*, 136 tons, Capt. Pockley. For freight or passage, apply to
4697 J. B METCALFE.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR MADRAS

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT.



THE fine teak-built SHIP *NEPTUNE*, 800 tons burthen, W. J. Ferris, Esq., commander. This vessel, from her large size and fast sailing qualities, presents a most eligible opportunity for the conveyance of horses to India. Parties desirous of proceeding in her as passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations, which are of a superior description.

Terms of freight.—£20 (Twenty Pounds) for each horse safely delivered over the ship's side at Madras, no payment being required in the colony. The shippers to provide forage, the ship finding water, fittings, and attendance.

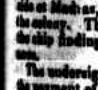
The undersigned are willing to guarantee the payment of the proceeds of all horses consigned to their correspondents at Madras.

A considerable portion of the above vessel's accommodations being already engaged, she has room for a limited number of horses only, to secure freight for which early application to be made to the commander on board, or to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
Fort-street.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT,

AND THENCE TO CALCUTTA, SHOULD SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.



THE FIRST CLASS SHIP *MEDUSA*, 400 tons burthen, John Purdie, Commander, having nearly completed her engagements for the shipment of horses, will proceed to sea on the 10th April. Has good accommodations for cabin passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Early application for freight or passage is necessary, to the Captain, on board; or to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
March 27. 4328

TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL AT NEWCASTLE.

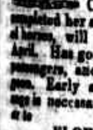


THE BARQUE *ARACHNE*, having all her dead weight engaged, will be at Newcastle on the 21st proximo to receive wool. Having 500 bales engaged, early application is necessary. Apply to Captain Pearse, on board, or to

W. M'DONELL,
Queen's-place.
Sydney, March 29. 4485

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

For Passengers only, to sail positively on the 18th instant.



THE fine fast-sailing first class brig *GANNET*, 322 tons, Captain Nicol, has room for a few cabin and steerage passengers. Apply on board; to F. EBSWORTH; or, to
4768 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

To sail on the 15th April,



THE fine fast-sailing first-class Brig *GANNET*, 322 tons, Captain Nicol. Has only room disengaged for two hundred bales wool, and a few cabin and steerage passengers. Apply on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or to
March 22. J. B. METCALFE.
4113

FOR LONDON.



THE FIRST-CLASS BRIG *WILLIAM STOVELD*, 187 tons register, has the whole of her dead weight on board, and is now loading with wool. For freight of light goods, or passage, apply to Captain Davidson, or to

4002 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE second number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Arrivals and Departures of Coasters; Imports and Exports for the week; Imports and Exports for the month of February; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, from England, India, and China; List of Ships in Harbour; Progress of Vessels Loading for England; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Vessels expected in Sydney; Sydney Price Current; Commercial Remarks; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Tables of Rates upon Vessels at the Port of Sydney; Exchanges; Freights, &c., &c.

Copies of the first and second numbers can be had gratuitously, by applying at the Office, No. 586, George-street.

Subscription to commence on the 6th April.

TERMS:

	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.
Office, No. 8, Church-hill 5857

HAWKESBURY SUBSCRIPTION RACES

AT a Meeting held at Mr. Cross's, the Windsor Hotel, on Thursday, the 18th of January, 1844, it was agreed that Subscription Races should be held at the Windsor Race Course on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of April next, when the following prizes should be run for.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

1st. The Hawkesbury Town Plate of £75, for horses of all ages, carrying weight for age; heats twice round; entrance £7 10s.; three entrances or no race.

2nd. The Ladies' Purse of £30, for all two-year olds, carrying 6 stone 8 lbs. each; heats once round; entrance £3; three entrances or no race.

3rd. The Derby Stakes of £30, with a Sweepstakes of £5 each added, for all three-year olds, carrying Derby weight: one heat, twice round; entrances £2, three entrance or no race.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

1st. The Publicans' Purse of £40, for horses of all ages, carrying weight for age; heats twice round; entrance £4; three entrances or no race.

2nd. A Hack Race, for £10, with £1 entrance added, for all untrained horses, known to the stewards to be used as common hacks; catch weight; heats once round.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

1st. The Richmond Purse of £60, for horses of all ages, carrying weight for age; heats twice round; entrance £6; three entrances or no race. The winner of the Hawkesbury Town Plate to carry 7 lbs. extra, at the discretion of the stewards.

2nd. A Maiden Plate of £30, for horses that have never won a prize of upwards of £10; heats once round: entrance £3; three entrances or no race.

3rd. The Beaten Stakes of £20, with a Sweepstake of £2 each added, for beaten horses during this meeting; one heat, twice round.

Entrances of horses to take place at Mr. Thomas Freeman's, St. Patrick's Hotel, Windsor, on the evenings preceding each day's races, between the hours of six and nine, P.M.

JUDGE.
Mr. Thomas Onus.
STEWARDS.
Messrs.—James Hall
Joseph Pye, Sen.
Thomas Parnell
John Single
William Thomas Baylis
George Seymour
Charles Ezzy
TREASURER AND SECRETARY.
Mr. John Barker.
CLERK OF THE COURSE.
Mr. Richard Sheriff.

Weights to be carried at the above Races.

	st.	lbs.
Two year olds........	6	7
Three ditto	7	6
Four ditto............	8	4
Five ditto	8	12
Six ditto and aged....	9	6

Mares and geldings allowed three pounds, except in races where the weights are specified.

The winner of any private match during the meeting to pay £1 to the fund.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of £2, hack races excepted, for which £1 will qualify.

A Fine of £1 to be imposed on any rider wearing false colours.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

The winner of each race will, immediately on the conclusion of the same, receive the prize in full; which will be paid at the Steward's Stand.

The tolls charged at the gate will be—
For every four-wheeled carriage..3s.
For every gig ....2s.
For every cart..................2s.
For each saddle horse ....1s.

Subscriptions will be received by the following gentlemen—

Messrs. R. Sherriff	Messrs. J. Gorrick
R. Ridge	T. Freeman
W. Blanchard	G. Wilson
E. Coffey	S. Tuckerman
W. T. Baylis	G. Seymour
W. Town	G. Freeman
J. Higgerson	M. Eagan
Thomas Chaseling	

JOHN BARKER,
3940 Treasurer and Secretary.

THE MISSES THOMPSON being desirous of completing their limited number of pupils, acquaint parents and guardians that they have at present vacancies for two or three young ladies. The healthy and delightful situation of the house they now occupy is well known, and the attention paid to the comfort and welfare of their pupils, as well as to the attainment of a liberal and accomplished education, has been acknowledged by the parents and friends in the most pleasing and flattering manner.

The Misses Thompson will be happy to refer those who are unacquainted with their plans, to their references, which include names of the first respectability in the colony.

The Grange, Newtown. 4677

BRAIDWOOD RACES.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above Races held at the Doncaster Inn, on the 20th instant,

It was resolved—

That the Braidwood Races come off on Tuesday, the 30th of April, and Thursday, the 2nd of May; and that the undermentioned prizes be given:

FIRST DAY.
First Prize.

Braidwood Purse of Sixty Sovereigns: for all horses, weight for age, heats twice round, entrance six guineas; three entrances or no race.

Second Prize.

Maiden Plate, Twenty-five Sovereigns: for all horses that never won an advertised prize, weight for age, heats one mile and a quarter, three guineas entrance; three entrances or no race.

Third Prize.

Hack Race of Ten Sovereigns, heats one mile and a quarter, entrance one pound, added.

SECOND DAY.
First Prize.

Ladies' Purse, Forty Sovereigns: for all horses, weight for age, heats twice round, entrance four guineas; three entrances or no race. The winner of the Braidwood Plate to carry 7lb. extra, at the discretion of the Stewards.

Second Prize.

Hurdle Race—Sweepstakes of Three Sovereigns, with Fifteen added: for all horses, carrying 11st., twice round, over six leaps, 3½ feet; three entrances or no race; riders to be approved of by the Stewards.

Third Prize.

Beaten Stakes of Fifteen Sovereigns: for all horses beaten during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint; post entrance.

WEIGHTS TO BE CARRIED:—

	st.	lb
Two years old........	6	7
Three years old	7	8
Four years old	8	4
Five years old........	8	12
Six years old, and aged	9	6

Subscribers only of three guineas, can enter horses for the above prizes, except for the Hack Stakes, for which one pound will qualify.

Horses to be entered at the Doncaster Inn, up to five o'clock, P.M., previous to each day's racing. Decision of the Stewards to be final.

STEWARDS:
Thomas Bell J.P.
D. F. Coghill, J.P.
William Campbell, J.P.
David Cassells, Esq.
James Tanner, Esq.
Andrew Badgery, Esq.
JUDGE:
Hugh Wallace, Esq., J.P.
HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
4313 W. A. MACDONOUGH.

WINDSOR MEDICAL REPOSITORY.

MR. JAMES MOUNTFORD begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he received while in the above business, and begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken to the business again, and trusts he shall, by strict attention, merit that share of public patronage which he has hitherto done.

His prices will only be five per cent. higher than Sydney prices.

My friends need not be afraid of purchasing any of the old stock, as I am sorry to say it is nearly all sold,—therefore it is entirely a new one. I trust I have no occasion to state anything more, as I have every reason to believe my friends know me.

A respectable youth wanted as an apprentice.

4682 JAMES MOUNTFORD.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE undersigned has just opened an excellent assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, and Perfumery, imported per *Colombian Alice Brooks*, and other recent arrivals, which he is now prepared to sell in quantities to suit the Trade, at very low prices, for cash.

R. M. ROBEY,
4512 427, George-street.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed to Brickfield Hill, opposite the Talbot Inn, where she has a large stock of the best assortment of children's Toys, &c.; and that Mr. Maelzer's brother continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, for the benefit of Mrs. Maelzer and family.

4446 A. MAELZER.

THE undersigned begs leave to return thanks for past favours, and to remind her friends and customers that she intends to continue in her present line of business, viz., the retail butcher's, at her present residence, four doors from Bathurst-street, in Pitt-street South, nearly opposite the Edinburgh Castle.

FRANCES HEARPER.
Widow,
Sydney, April 3. 8686

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by
KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

VICTORIA CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,

PITT-STREET.

CROSS BUNS.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to inform his friends and the public that his Buns will be ready at four o'clock This Day. 4691

BLANKETS AND SLOPS.

JUST RECEIVED, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

Twenty bales of extra-stout WITNEY BLANKETS, of 8, 9, 10, and 11 quarter.

ALSO,

An excellent assortment of WINTER SLOPS.

4704 A. & S. LYONS.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Blankets, 8-4 to 12-4
Assorted haberdashery
Cord trousers
Hennessy's brandy, vintage 1840
Warde l's port and sherry
Irish beef and pork
White and sheet lead
Ironmongery and nails
Diaper rugs
Silk and woollen velvets
Wool packs
Jamaica and Leeward Island rum
Burmester's port and sherry
Stationery, saddlery
Sperm candles, best English
Truman's porter and ale
Assorted pickles, mustard, &c.

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
Bent-street, April 2. 4665

PUBLIC NOTICE!!!

THE STOCK OF THE INSOLVENT ESTATE

OF WILSON, COSER, AND HENDERSON, IS NOW SELLING OFF AT AN

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

THE Trustees of the said Estate being only able to allow the use of the Premises for a very short period, during which time

ALL MUST BE CLEARED OFF.

A few prices are enumerated below:—
Fine wide super Calicos, at 2½d. per yard
Unbleached Calicos, at 3½d. per ditto
Superior Print Dresses, at 3s. 6d., worth 6s.
Very superior plate Prints, at 5d. per yard
Whole Dunstable Bonnets, at 2s. each
Girls' and Maids' Bonnets equally cheap
Rutland and split Dunstable Bonnets, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, worth 10s.
Real Tuscan Bonnets, at 5s. each
Men's brown cotton Half-hose, at 4½d. per pair
Women's white cotton Hose, at 6d. per pair
Children's cotton Socks, from 2½d. ditto
,, Soled Grecian Boots, 4½d. ditto
White Kid Gloves, good quality, 9d. ditto
Men's black stuff Hats, 7s. 6d. to 10s., worth 21s.
Duck Trousers, at 1s. per pair
Striped Cantoon and fancy Trousers, 5s. 6d.
Moleskin Trousers, from 4s. 3d.
A large assortment of Waistcoats of various descriptions, from 2s 6d. each
With every other article in general Drapery, Clothing, and Slops, equally cheap.

TRAFALGAR HOUSE,
Nearly opposite the Post Office. 3836

SELLING OFF!!

JONATHAN THORP AND CO.'S

EXTENSIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK OF DRAPERY, SILK MERCERY, HABERDASHERY, BLANKETS, SLOPS, &c.

(Under positive orders from home, to wind up the Business.)

JONATHAN THORP AND CO. respectfully notify to the ladies, and the general public of Sydney, that the whole of the Fashionable Stock of their unrivalled Establishment, 315, Pitt-street, will be positively SOLD OFF, under such advantages as will never occur again.

The premises will be Let by Public Auction, (or Sold by Private Contract,) by Mr. STUBBS, on an early day, which will be duly announced.

Parties desirous of treating for the latter, are respectfully referred to Mr. Stubbs, at his Rooms, King-street. 4654

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

BY Purchasing their Drapery at the "BEE HIVE," a saving of fully two shillings and sixpence in the pound will be made.

JUST RECEIVED,

One bale, each 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Witney blankets
One bale, ditto, ditto, counterpanes
One bale, ditto, ditto, coloured counterpanes
Two bales striped shirting
Ten cases Hargreave's and Hoyle's prints, at a great reduction in price
Two cases English tweeds
One case superfine cloth
One case cassimeres, buckskins, and doeskins
A regular supply of colonial tweeds, always on hand
Three cases Hosiery, comprising,—Women's white, coloured, and black cotton: women's black worsted, and coloured lamb's wool, men's brown, white, and coloured half-hose, men's brown, white, and coloured hose
One case Princess Royal crapes, an entirely new article for ladies' dresses
Two cases Scotch plaids
Fifteen bales brown and bleached calicoes
One bale Kidderminster carpets, at extremely low prices
One bale Wilton rugs, at prices lower than ever before offered in the colony
Two bales very superior Welch and Lancashire flannels
A few pieces double width patent flannel, quite a new manufacture.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Still continues to give that satisfaction to those parties who patronise it, for which it has been famed since its commencement, every attention will be paid to all orders; and prices considerably lower than any other house in Sydney.

A LIST OF PRICES IS SUBJOINED:—

COATS.

Superfine black, blue, and coloured cloth coats, £1 15s.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, £2 10s.
Very best West of England ditto, £3 10s.
English Tweed ditto, from 25s. to 35s.
Colonial Tweed ditto, from 30s. to 35s.
Beaver and Pilot Frock Coats from 35s. to 45s.

TROUSERS.

Superfine black and coloured cloth trousers 15s.
Very best West of England black Cassimere trousers, 25s., usually sold at two guineas.
Colonial Tweed ditto, from 13s. 6d. to 15s.
English ditto ditto, from 12s. to 14s.

NEWLY ARRIVED—

West of England buckskins, doeskin, and Kerseymere trousers, in great variety, from 16s. 6d.
Gambroon, Cantoon, fancy drill, and cassinet ditto, from 4s. 6d.

WAISTCOATS.

Gentlemen's rich, plain, and figured velvet vests, superior quality, from 25s.
Ditto ditto satin ditto, from 12s. 6d.
Best West of England black cassimere, 12s. 6d., usual price 20s.
Valencia, a great variety of new and splendid patterns, from 6s. 6d.
Quilting and Marseilles, from 4s. 6d.

OBSERVE! THE BEE HIVE,
Nos. 270 and 272, Pitt-street.
N.B. For cash only, and no abatement.
4559

DRAPERY SELLING OFF!!

IMPORTANT.

IN addition to the Bankrupt Stock now being sacrificed at Devonshire House, Pitt-street, the Proprietor has great pleasure in announcing to the public, his having opened a few cases of New Goods, which will be sold at half price, consisting of—
Small pattern prints, 3½d. per yard
Cambric dresses, 3s. 6d. each
Shirting calicoes, 3½d. per yard
Thirty-six inch longcloths, 5d. per yard
Children's socks, 4d. per pair
Women's white cotton hose, 10d. per pair
Bonnet and cap ribbons, 3½d. per yard
With every article of Drapery.

TO THE LADIES.

Berlin wools, all colours, 9d. per dozen
Berlin drawings
Ottomon and bag patterns
Floss and purse silks
Eau de Cologne
French shoes, in morocco and prunella, 8s. 6d. per pair
Ditto satin, white and black, 5s. per pair

N B—The above Fancy Goods will be sold at an alarming sacrifice.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.
4515 JAMES WADE, Manager.

COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, Rum of superior quality, at any strength. Samples may be inspected at the counting-house, George-street, next door to Messrs. Peek and Co.

FISHER AND CO.
November 6. 6686

DUNBAR'S ALE AND STOUT, AT 9s. PER DOZEN, AT ISAAC SIMMONS'S, CITY MART,

474, GEORGE-STREET,

2500 DOZEN ALE and STOUT, just landed, in prime condition, and may be had in any quantity, at 9s. per dozen.

An allowance made to the trade. 3639

FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, EX *NAVIGATOR*, FROM NEW YORK. NOW LANDING,

579 PACKAGES superior Virginia and Honeydew Tobacco, at 2s. 10d. per lb., eighteen figs to the pound.

On Sale at ISAAC SIMMONS'S, City Mart, 474, George-street.

An allowance to the trade. 4240

SEED WHEAT.

JUST RECEIVED, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

A very superior sample of SEED WHEAT, from VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

4705 A. & S. LYONS.

SHINGLES, IMPORTED SLATES, AND ENGLISH TILES, SUPERSEDED BY COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.

A VERY large amount of money has of late been exported to pay for Slates and other coverings for roofs, less perishable than shingles. This money may now be saved. An article of Colonial Manufacture can now be obtained, superior in every requisite to the imported Slate or Tile.

The COLONIAL VITRIFIED PLANE TILE, manufactured from clay of a quality superior to that used in the manufacture of English Tiles, incombustible and impervious to water, the Tile itself being so finished by machinery as to retain the square and flat shape, given to it by the mould, which the English Tile does not, thereby avoiding the unsightly appearance so generally complained of where English Tiles are used as coverings for roofs, must speedily, when it becomes known, supersede both English Tiles and imported Slates.

The Colonial tile, as now manufactured, does not require the support of wooden pegs and mortar, like the English tile; and at the same time, the whole covering is so constructed that one or more tiles cannot be moved from the effect of high winds, without the whole being blown away; while, in case of necessity, a single tile may be speedily detached and repaired.

To remove any fear that the weight of such a roof would be too great, a building 30 feet wide and 60 feet long, which has been covered during nine months with the heaviest Colonial tile, the building scarcely deriving any support from tie-beams, chiefly from the wall-plates, may be inspected.

On comparison with the shingle, it will be found that the colonial vitrified planetile is far superior, from the fact of its being fire-proof, and on account of the great durability of its nature, and the facility with which a roof of it can be repaired. With respect to pantiles it must be observed, that the planetile possesses the great advantage that there is no fear of its being disturbed by high winds, or having the mortar around it disturbed, and consequent leakage, as no mortar is used: while, should one or more of the colonial vitrified planetiles chance to be broken, it is easy and inexpensive to repair the damage; but with pan-tiles, sometimes, nearly the whole covering requires to be re-pointed or relaid before the repair can be made effectual.

With respect to slate, it is necessary to make the following observations, in order to show the advantages possessed by the colonial vitrified planetile. The latter may be had only one-third heavier than slate, and this additional weight cannot be deemed an objection when it is seen that the stability of buildings is not affected by it. In every other respect the tile is superior to slate, in quality, in durability, in its resistance to heat and wet, not being liable to split or laminate, as it is well known that slates will in tropical climates.

No objections can be raised on the score of colour: for while some may prefer the red and heavier tile, there is another and lighter description which presents all the different shades of slate and chocolate separately or combined.

THE COLONIAL VITRIFIED PLANE TILES HAVE ALSO THE RECOMMENDATION OF ECONOMY.

The cash price for Shingling per 100 ft. is 20s.
,, ,, Slate, per 100 ft. 60s.
,, Colonial Vitrified Plane Tile 30s.

And with respect to weight—

	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
100 feet covering of slate, weighs	6	0	0
,, ,, English pantile	8	0	23
,, ,, English flat tile	15	3	5
,, Colonial vitrified plane tile	11	2	21
,, ,, ,, chocolate or slate coloured	8	3	18

Under all these circumstances it must be evident to builders, proprietors of houses, and others, that it will be to their advantage, and to the advantage of the public, that this newly discovered covering for roofs should be brought into as general use as possible, not only as a saving to the colony, but also as more adapted to the climate than the imported slates or tiles.

The Colonial Vitrified Plane Tile is manufactured by Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, at his manufactory, North Shore, and any person who desires it may also inspect the building above referred to, as covered with these tiles. Any communications by post will meet with prompt attention.

By the kind permission of Mr. Stubbs, samples will lie at his Mart, King-street, for inspection. 3778

NEWCASTLE COAL.

NOTICE.—The price of coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, per ton of two and thirty struck bushels, in sixteen bags, on the Wharf, is eight-pence per bushel.

Cartage as hitherto according to distance. All payments to be made before delivery to Mr. F. Ebsworth, Miller's Point, or Bligh-street, Sydney, where orders will be received.

P. P. KING,
3108 Com. A. A. C.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

PARTIES having second-hand clothes, books, tools, linen, or miscellaneous odds and ends of any description, will find a purchaser at the highest possible price, by addressing a note to JOHN SMITH, 228, Pitt-street, next door to the Willow Tree. 4532

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
2184. Harrington-street Church-hill.

TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned requests farmers to observe, that he is ready to purchase good English Barley, in any quantities, for cash

JAMES WRIGHT.
2170 Australian Brewery

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Insolvent Estate of Noah Bushby, George-street, Sydney, Tailor, &c.

A MEETING of creditors will be held on Saturday, the 6th instant, at two o'clock, P.M., precisely, at N. Bushby's residence, George-street, to decide upon an offer made for the purchase of all the effects of the said estate.

DAVID JONES,
Trustee to said Estate.
Sydney, April 2. 4641

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late John Jamieson, Esq., of Greenwich Park, Argyle, are called upon to pay their respective debts into the Bank of New South Wales immediately, or to the undersigned.

W. T. JAMIESON,
Trustee.
Cabramatta, April 1. 4678

NOTICE.—All persons having any claims against the late Mr. John Jamieson, must be brought before the Trustees in May next, for adjustment, at Greenwich Park.

4679 W. T. JAMIESON.

BOARD AND LODGING.—Wanted, Board and Lodging for two orphan children, one eleven and the other eight years old. The terms must not exceed fourteen shillings a week. Apply by letter, to S.C.B., *Herald* Office. 4712

WANTED.—A respectable Young Woman as Housemaid, and to wait at table; one who thoroughly understands her business. Respectable references required from her last place. Apply to Mrs. SAUL LYONS, Pitt-street. 4650

GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY, (a member of the Church of England), who is competent to instruct in the usual branches, including French and Music, wishes for a situation as Governess. The most satisfactory references as to respectability can be given. Apply to No 267, *Herald* Office. 4374

WANTED, A SITUATION.—A respectable person is desirous of procuring a Situation as Housekeeper, with a comfortable family. Unexceptionable references can be given from her last place, which she held for two years; no objection to town or country. Apply (if by letter, to be post-paid) to Mr. J. TROOD, Printer, &c., 113, King-street East, Sydney. 4649

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Gresford, Upper Paterson, and has been missing several months, a powerful bay MARE, with bald face, and one or both hind fetlocks white, branded Z on the off side ribs. A reward of five pounds will be given if stolen, and two pounds if strayed.

THOMAS L. PATCH.
Gresford, March 28. 4584

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To Let, a Parlour and Bedroom, with the use of the kitchen, in Prince-street North. Rent 10s. per week. Apply to P. J., *Herald* Office. 3986

HOUSE TO LET—a genteel residence, at the north end of Cumberland-street, adjoining that of Mr. Justice Burton. Rent very moderate. Apply on the premises. 4324

LIVERY STABLES TO LET.

IN consequence of Mr. Dixon being about to leave this Colony for India, those extensive Stables now occupied by him, in Pitt-street, will be let. There is a first-rate business attached to the same. Apply on the premises. 4716

FAMILY RESIDENCE WITH GARDEN ATTACHED.

TO LET at a very moderate rent, the House and Grounds of Newstead, Darling Harbour. Apply to Dr. Murray, Woden, Queanbeyan.

February 13. 2254

BURKE HOTEL, APPIN.

TO LET, at a moderate rent, from the 1st day of July next, that commodious and complete Inn, known as the Burke Hotel, consisting of fourteen rooms, with spacious cellarage, detached kitchen, laundry, stable, coach-house, &c., a garden well laid out with fruit-trees, situated only ten miles from Campbelltown. Application to be made to

JOHN HURLEY.
Campbelltown, March 27. 4448

TO BE LET.

THAT long-established and well-known INN, the WOOL-PACK, situated at the VALLEY, on the Bathurst line of road, about ten miles from Penrith. For particulars apply to Mr. T. M. Sloman, Bathurst; or in Sydney to Mr. M. S. Finley, at the office of Messrs. Joubert and Murphy, near the Custom-house. A good tenant will be treated with on very liberal terms.

Bathurst, March 29. 4632

TO BE LET, in Berrima, a house containing eleven rooms, with an excellent kitchen, and coach-house, and stable, with seven stalls. The premises have the advantage of a continual spring of water at the rear, with a large space of ground in front for drays, &c., to draw up, without obstructing the highway.

It has the river running at the foot of the yard, which serves the town of Berrima with water, and where all teams stop to water the cattle. It has been let as a public-house for the last year, and has one room fitted up as a bar, with shelves, &c., one room as a tap-room, and the rest used as parlours and bedrooms, the late tenant only leaving it to turn his attention to farming. Nearly all the furniture required for a public-house, is now on the premises, and would be sold at a fair valuation.

The terms will be reasonable in accordance with the times.

Apply, by letter (post paid) to Mr. Henry Forster, Berrima. 4653

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE SALE by auction of Slops, Hosiery, Velvets, Satins and Silks, Umbrellas, &c., by JOHN G. COHEN on the 3rd instant, will be continued on TUESDAY NEXT, the 9th day of April, at eleven o'clock precisely. Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 4728

BY AUCTION.

SEIZURE OF GOODS FORFEITED.

(Under Act of Council, 5 Victoria, cap. No. 9,)

BY ORDER OF ROBERT CASSELS, ESQ., INSPECTOR OF DISTILLERIES.

MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Unwin's Bonded Stores, in the rear of the Custom House, on

SATURDAY NEXT, THE 6TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

One still, One head, One worm — seized at Penrith
One still, One head, One worm, Two funnels — seized at Penrith

Seized at Camden:—
One fifty-gallon copper still, one head, one worm
Three measures, three funnels
Seventeen hogsheads, two vats
And a quantity of sundry articles.

Seized at Wooloonora:—
Two stills, heads, and worms
One hydrometer, copper pump, tent
Quantity of coopers' and other tools
Casks, axes, lead, saddle and bridle
Quantity sundry wearing apparel
Eleven bags sugar, and other articles.

ALSO,

A Boat, now lying at Messrs. Gosling, Brown, and Co.'s Wharf, in (charge of Mr. Odell,) where she may be inspected.

AFTER WHICH,

For account of whom it may concern, to pay charges,

BRANDY, RUM, TOBACCO, SUGAR, CHEESE, TEA, AND FLOUR.

Seventeen kegs very superior tobacco, in bond
Ten hogsheads brandy, ex *Duchess of Kent*
One hogshead pale brandy, ex *Acteon*
Two hogsheads brandy, ex *Perfect*
Five pipes very superior brandy
Two hogsheads brandy, ex *Samuel*
Twelve ditto ditto, ex *St. George*
Two ditto ditto, ex *Ruby*
Four ditto ditto, ex *Clifton*
Six puncheons very superior old rum
Twenty hogsheads rum, ex *British Sovereign*
Twenty ditto East India rum
Ten half-kegs tobacco, (ex *Union*), 90lbs. each.
Ten tons superfine 1st V. D. L. flour
Three tons superior 2nd V. D. L. flour
Twenty chests tea
Five kegs tobacco, (ex *Alice Brooks*)
Five tons, (more or less), bright Taal sugar
Twenty-five fine old Chedder cheeses, in prime condition
Two hundred bags V. D. L. bran
Five hundred mutton hams
Two thousand cocoanuts
Cherry brandy in pints and quarts
And a great variety of sundry articles too numerous to particularise.

Terms—Cash at the fall of the hammer.
4726

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK.

MR. ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Repository, on

SATURDAY, 13TH APRIL,
At Noon.

The following valuable Stud:—

ENTIRES.

ALBERT, bay, with black points, four years old, by Admiral, out of a pure Hector mare; broken in to saddle.

JUPITER, bay, with black points, two years old, by Mr. C. Roberts's imported horse Jupiter, out of a pure Hector mare; broken in to saddle.

Fifteen Geldings, from three to six years old
Six Colts, a year and a half old
Twenty-three mares, from three to seven years old.

The above are by the well known thorough-bred horses Gratis, Legislator, Jupiter, Admiral, Farmers' Glory, Sir Oliver, Albert, Goldfinder, Samson, Selby, Clydesdale, &c.

Several of the mares have foals at their feet, and are again stinted.

In the above described stock are included—
Seven Timor mares
Four ditto geldings
Three half bred, from Timor mares by Arab horses, and
One cream-coloured Java pony.

The above will be for inspection four days before the sale, at the Repository, where catalogues may be obtained. 4497

PADDINGTON.

FORTY BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.

To Mechanics, Labourers, and others.—
By order of the Trustees.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to offer for public sale, on the ground,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH,
at eleven o'clock,

FORTY valuable building ALLOTMENTS, part of the well-known

PADDINGTON ESTATE,

at the corner of the South Head and Point Piper Roads, and close to the new Military Barracks.

☞ To those who are desirous of possessing an allotment of available property, in a populous and healthy neighbourhood, contiguous to the City, upon which to erect a residence, this must be a most favourable opportunity: not so much for the very low rate at which such a building could at the present time be erected, as from the fact that the greater part of this estate being the property of the occupants, it is but reasonable to believe such another may not occur.

MECHANICS, LABOURERS, and others, will therefore do well to avail themselves of the present sale, whereby they will be able to choose between a FREEHOLD PROPERTY and HEALTHY RESIDENCE, and the high rentals and densely crowded neighbourhoods with which the City abounds.

The plan may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer. Title unexceptionable.

Terms at sale. 4614

THIRTY-TWO HEAD OF CATTLE.

TO BE SOLD by auction, at the Government Paddocks, Liverpool, on SATURDAY NEXT, 6TH INSTANT, At twelve o'clock, the following Cattle, on account of the Colonial Government, viz.:—
Fifteen fat bullocks
Twelve steers
One bull
Four cows.

The cattle may be seen on applying to Richard Sadlier, Esq., Male Orphan School, Liverpool.

Terms, Cash. 4526

BATHURST.

MR. SLOMAN will sell by public auction, at Rotton's Inn, Bathurst, on FRIDAY, THE 12TH APRIL,
At twelve o'clock,
Two teams of working bullocks, with drays and harness
Several brood mares, in foal
About twenty quiet dairy cows
And a variety of other property.

Terms at sale. 4528

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—None.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 4.—*Queen*, 14, Foot, from the Hawkesbury, with 450 bushels wheat, 60 bushels maize, 70 bushels oats; *Pedlar*, 18, M'Neil, from Wollongong, with 50 bags wheat, 70 bags potatoes, &c.; *Edward*, 87, Grey, from Boyd Town, with 113 bales wool, 30 hides; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 70 bales wool, 25 trusses hay, 60 bullock hides, 400 bushels wheat, 6 hogsheads tallow, 200 sheep skins.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 4.—*Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Elizabeth*, 32, M'Cartney, for the William River, with sundries; *Pedlar*, 18, M'Neil, for Wollongong, in ballast; *Flying Fox*, 16, Gray, for Jerringong, with sundries; *Elizabeth*, 25, Stewart, for Kiama, with sundries; *Brothers*, 12, Steele, for Newcastle and Port Stephens, with sundries; *Rover*, 15, Brown, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Young Queen*, 31, Raile, for the Paterson, with sundries; *Northumberland*, 19, Connolly, for the Manning, with sundries; *Susan*, 13, Twible, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries.

The Exploring Expedition.—H.M.S. *Fly*, and the cutter *Prince George*, hence the 27th ultimo, arrived at Port Stephens on the night of the 28th. The former got ashore on a sand bank, in about two fathoms water, when entering the harbour; but the *Prince George* having let go both anchors in six fathoms, a hawser was carried from her to the *Fly*, by which she was soon warped off, with no damage. The *Bramble*, hence the 31st ultimo, arrived at Port Stephens the following day, and the three would leave in a few days for Moreton Bay.

The *Adrastus* is still at anchor near the Heads, it is therefore uncertain when she will proceed to sea.

The "General Hewett."—The sailing of this vessel has been unavoidably postponed until to-morrow afternoon, some detention having been occasioned by the crew. Many persons who had intended accompanying her to the Heads were thus disappointed, as well as the steward of the steamer *Thistle*, who had made provision for the occasion. Since her clearing at the Custom House, two other names have been appended to the list of passengers, namely, Mrs. T. Sedley and Captain Beadon, R.N. She dropped down to off Dawes's Battery last evening.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

April.	SUN, rises	SUN, sets	HIGH WATER. morn	HIGH WATER. even
5 FRIDAY	6 15	5 45	10 6	10 30

Last Quarter, April 10, 13 m. past 8, morning.

"SHIPPING GAZETTE."

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for this publication are requested to be left at the *Morning Herald* Office, not later than 10 o'clock A.M., on the day of publication (Saturday).

Shipping Gazette Office, April 5.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1844.

"*Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.*"

THE SQUATTING INTEREST.

The publication of the recent government notice, altering the terms upon which licenses for the occupation of Crown Lands are to be issued, has, as a matter of course, caused the greatest excitement among such of the graziers as happen to be in Sydney, and a preliminary meeting to determine what steps ought to be taken will be held next week, and we have no doubt that the present movement will end in some distinct understanding as to the terms upon which the Crown Lands beyond the boundaries of location are occupied by the licensed grazier. It is impossible that the present system under which the terms of the occupancy can be altered by the Governor's mere will and pleasure can be continued; what is there to prevent the Governor from being "pleased to direct" some additional burthen to be placed upon the squatters next week; in fact the squatters are as much under the thumb of the Governor as a Russian serf is under the control of the Emperor; the Governor cannot take their lives, but he can "take that by which they live," for he can impose, nay, has imposed such terms, as the lands already occupied must be given up. The discussions which will arise will give another blow to Lord Stanley's Land Act.

THE SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

The *Fly* and her tenders are once more on their way to the scene of their useful labours. Their employment in the ensuing season will be the survey of the neighbourhood of Raine's Island, particularly to the westward, and on the shores of New Guinea, so as to render the approach to Raine's Island more certainly safe. The beacon which has been alluded to on various occasions will be visible upwards of ten miles, and, in the opinion of nautical men, the recently discovered passage will be quite safe when the survey is completed. Captain Blackwood and his officers have rendered a most important service to the commercial interests of this colony; and when they have completed their labours, we should hope to see some token of the manner in which their services are appreciated, presented to them. We cannot help remarking upon the difference of the means placed at Captain Blackwood's disposal, and those which Captain King had at his command, when he commenced the survey of Torres Straits twenty-five years since.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Joseph Hamley, a special meeting: J. L. Tritton, £65.

In the estate of J. H. V. Turner, a special meeting: The Bank of Australasia £61; J. Smith, £9 11s. 1d.

In the estate of James Reynolds, an adjourned single meeting. E. Watson, £12 4s. 6d.; the creditors subsequently allowed the insolvent to retain his furniture and wearing apparel, on condition that he (Reynolds) would aid the assignee in winding up the estate.

CERTIFICATES UNOPPOSED.

The Chief Commissioner allowed the Certificates of the following parties, they being unopposed:—Andrew Summerbell; E. D. O'Reilly; Thomas Eyre Sedley; John Lefevre; Henry Harris; John Smith: and J. L. Spence Brown.

IN THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BRODIE SPARK.

This was the day appointed for this insolvent to appear in support of his application for the allowance of his certificate.

Mr. Broadhurst appeared on behalf of the Bank of Australia to oppose the application.

Mr. Michie appeared in support of the application.

Mr. Broadhurst stated, that his ground of opposition rested on the 18th clause of the lately passed Act to amend the Insolvent Law, which provided that the insolvent's certificate shall be refused in every case, &c., &c.; "or where, being at the time indebted he shall have squandered his means, or unjustifiably made away with, or disposed of, otherwise than *bona fide*, and for a valuable consideration, any of his property; or by habits of intoxication, gambling, or extravagance, have diminished his means of payment, *or appropriated to his own use any trust funds or other property, of which he shall at the time have had the charge* or disposition as trustee. Such a ground as was set forth in the last words he had quoted, he should be enabled, as he was instructed, to establish against the insolvent in the present case, and for that purpose he would call first the insolvent himself, and subsequently other witnesses, if necessary.

Mr. A. B. Spark having been sworn, deposed to the following effect: That he was for some time Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Australia; that he was so on the 10th August, 1841, and also on the 28th June, 1842. By referring to the Bill-book of the Bank at date 10th August, 1841, he found that the amount of bills actually discounted on that day, was £34,724; on reference to the Minute Book of the Board of Directors, which was signed by himself as Deputy Chairman, he found that the amount submitted to the Board for discount on the 10th August, 1841, was £26,000, and some odd hundreds, and the amount of discount sanctioned by the Directors, as appeared from this minute was £25,000. On reference to the Bill Book again, he found that on this 10th of August, there were discounted for him two bills, one of £9000, and another of £10,000; these were included in the £34,724; in all probability the bill for £9000 did not go before the Board; there was no necessity for it to do so, it was a renewal of other bills, with discount charged. Although such renewals were not laid before the Directors he considered that they had their sanction, as they had sanctioned the original bills, and had accepted the security given for them. The renewals were also included in the Liability Book. His renewals had never been kept purposely secret from the Directors, nor was he aware that the Directors were ignorant of the existence of their renewals. He did not receive any money at the time of their renewals; they were made solely to meet other bills; it was customary with him to renew his bills once in three months; the bills were his own, in favour of the Cashier of the Bank; he could not point to the original discounts out of which these renewals arose; and as there was security given with the bills, it was not customary to lay them before the Directors for renewal; he was not the only one whose bills were renewed in this manner, without their being laid before the Directors; he could mention twenty other persons whose business was transacted in the same way. His Bank book was at his store, and might afford some information, but he feared very little. He was Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Australia on the 28th June, 1842: on reference to the Bill Book, he saw that the amount discounted that day, was £61,947; from the Minute Book, signed by him as Deputy Chairman, it appeared, that on that day, the amount of bills submitted to the Board was £17,000, and the amount of discount sanctioned by the Board, less still, being only £16,700. On that day, the amount of his discounts was £25,000 out of the £61,947, but these were renewals, and not fresh discounts, and for that reason, were probably not submitted to the Board. He was not, as he had before stated, in a position to state what were the original discounts which led to this amount of renewals.

Mr. Broadhurst applied to the Chief Commissioner to postpone the case, in order to have the insolvent's Bank Book produced.

The Chief Commissioner granted the application, and further ordered that the Bank Liabilities Book should also be produced.

Case adjourned to Thursday next.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN BEALE.

This insolvent was opposed by Mr. Tompson, from the office of Messrs. Minithorpe and Gurner, on behalf of the Bank of Australasia.

The ground of opposition was, that the insolvent had wasted his estate by gambling; but the Chief Commissioner did not think that there was sufficient evidence to justify him in witholding the insolvent's certificate, which was consequently allowed.

MAFFIN AND CO.

These insolvents were opposed on various grounds by the trustees and creditors; the Chief Commissioner being of opinion that there was sufficient evidence to withold the certificate for six months, unless the insolvents could rebut it, for which he would remand the case for a week.

Court adjourned to Tuesday next.

Meetings.—To-day and to-morrow being holidays no meetings, will be held before the Chief Commissioner.

Erratum.—In Wednesday's *Herald* under the head of "Insolvency Proceedings, Proof of Claims," the following was inserted:—"In the estate of John Lord: the Bank of Australasia, £16,000;" for Bank of Australasia, read *Bank of Australia*.

CITY COUNCIL.

Thursday.

Present: The Mayor, Aldermen Flood, Macdermott, Broughton, and Allen; Councillors Brown, Jenkins, Agars, Cowlishaw, Thurlow, Smidmore, Driver, Taylor, Holden, Hill, Coyle, Neale, and D. Jones.

HAY, CORN, AND CATTLE MARKET.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read by the Town Clerk, the Council resolved itself into Committee upon the motion of Alderman Allen, for the consideration of the By-laws relative to the Hay, Corn, and Cattle Market.

In seconding the above motion, Mr. Alderman Flood called the attention of the members of the By-law Committee to the propriety of their turning their attention to the question of hackney-coach licenses, as he was at a loss to perceive upon what authority these licenses were granted by the magistrates, being rather of opinion that the power of doing this rested with the Council, more especially as the streets of the City were more injured by these vehicles than by any other kind of cart or carriage, and the citizens consequently possessed a claim upon the fees arising from this source. He also alluded to the incompetency of many parties engaged as drivers of these coaches, as well as others engaged as watermen, by which means the safety of the public was greatly affected, and expressed his conviction that it would be equally for the benefit of the City, if the By-laws Committee would at the same time turn its attention to the Licensing of Watermen also.

Alderman Allen mentioned, in reply to these observations, that a By-law relative to hackney coaches was already prepared, which would be laid before the By-law Committee at its next meeting, and would very probably be shortly submitted to the Council.

The whole of the above By-laws, as well as a By-Law to prevent the driving of cattle intended for sale, slaughter, or shipment, through the streets of the City, except between the hours of twelve o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning, were then gone through and adopted, and a copy of each was ordered to be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor for his approval.

The Council then adjourned until Monday the 15th instant.

ELECTORAL LISTS.

We have been favoured with the following abstract of the Electoral Lists for three of the wards of the City:—

	Phillip Ward.	Cook Ward.	Macquarie Ward.
Registered voters, according to the lists just prepared	576	240	425
Of which there are non-resident freeholders	103	50	64
Dwelling-houses occupied by voters	473	190	361
Dwelling-houses which would qualify, but are empty	132	48	29
Dwelling-houses which would qualify, but are occupied by females	54	12	38
Dwelling-houses which would qualify, but have not been occupied six months	252	49	136
Dwelling-houses above the value of £20 per annum......	911	299	552
Dwelling-houses under that value	650	326	192
Number of dwelling-houses in each ward	1561	625	744

There is between a fifth and a sixth of the houses under £20 empty.

SYDNEY POLICE OFFICE.

Thursday.

BRAMWELL v. WERNGREN.

This case, which was heard some few days ago before Messrs. Windeyer and Stirling, and referred to the opinion of the Attorney-General, in some technical objections taken by Mr. Brenan, was called on this morning for judgment. The case, which had been submitted to the Attorney-General, was as follows: beginning first with a copy of the information, and then setting out Mr. Brenan's Objections and Mr. Nichols's Answers thereto, seriatim:—

"New South Wales, (to wit.)—Be it remembered that on the nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, in the City of Sydney, in the County of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, John Bramwell, of Sydney aforesaid, an officer of Customs, who is directed by the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs to prefer this information, gives us, William Augustus Miles and Hutchinson Hothersall Browne, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the Peace in and for the said Colony and its Dependencies, excepting the said City of Sydney and the Town of Melbourne in the said colony, to understand and be informed that within twelve months next before the day of exhibiting this information, (to wit), on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, in the harbour of Port Jackson, in the said county, one Nils Werngren, at present of the said city, master mariner, did destroy certain goods, (to wit) twenty bottles of cherry brandy, before any seizure of the same, and to prevent the seizure thereof, contrary to the form of the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the said colony, in that case made and provided, whereby the said Nils Werngren hath forfeited the sum of one hundred pounds, and the said John Bramwell prays that we, the said justices, will proceed in the premises according to law.

"John Bramwell.

"Exhibited at the Police Office, Sydney, this nineteenth day of March, A.D. 1844. Before us

"H. H. Browne, J.P.

"W. A. Miles, J.P."

Objection 1.—That Hutchinson Hothersall Browne and William Augustus Miles, as "justices assigned to keep the peace, in and for the said colony and its dependencies, excepting the said City of Sydney and the Town of Melbourne, in the said colony," are not properly styled in the information as magistrates empowered to act at the Police Office, in the City of Sydney, as appears by the 63rd section of the Act, 6 Victoria, No. 3; and that the 3rd section of the Act, 7 Victoria, No. 25, does not give them such power, designated as they are in the information, but only gives such power to "justices of the peace for the territory of New South Wales," which, for aught that appears on the proceedings to the contrary, may be quite a distinct and separate commission, or that no such commission exists.

Answer.—The offence charged in the information is therein stated to have been committed in the harbour of Port Jackson, in the county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales;" consequently the magistrates named in the Commission for the City, issued on the 15th February, 1844, could have no jurisdiction under that Commission to try it; neither could it be tried by the Justices named in the Commission of the same date for the town of Melbourne. But is is quite clear that the Justices assigned by the Commission issued also on the 15th February, 1844, for the colony (excepting Sydney and Melbourne), and which is now the only existing Commission, besides the two already named, had cognizance of the matter. The only question, then, to consider was, whether they could sit in Sydney to hear it; and that they could, appears quite clear from the Act of Council, 7 Vic., No. 25, sec. 3, which was passed *for the express purpose of giving the gentlemen named in the last described Commission power to sit in Sydney and try offences occurring out of it.* It is true that the words of that section are "any Justice of the Peace for the said territory;" but at the time that Act was passed, (7th March, 1844), and from then to the present time, there neither were nor had been a Justice strictly answering to that designation; and unless we were to consider the section to be nonsence altogether, we cannot suppose it to refer to any Justices but those named in the Commission for the colony (excepting Sydney and Melbourne), for that was the only Commission it could possibly have in contemplation. It will be observed that the information strictly describes those Justices as they are styled in their Commissions. The Act 6 Vic., No. 3, sec. 63, has no bearing on the point whatever.

Objection 2.—That the information charges the offence to be "contrary to the form, &c.," but does not set out that the goods alleged to have been destroyed were goods which had become "*liable to forfeiture*," or "*seizure*," the destroying of which under such circumstances would *alone constitute* an offence "contrary to the form, &c." See section 75, under which the information is stated to be laid, and section 89, as to what particulars *at least* the statute requires that the information should contain.

Answer.—This was not necessary, for this reason—the words of the 75th section of the Act 3, Vic., No. 3, are, that "if any person whatsoever shall, &c., before, or at, or after, any seizure, stave, break, or otherwise destroy any goods to prevent the seizure thereof," he should forfeit £100. The 89th section of the same Act declares that, "every *information* for any *penalty* or *forfeiture*, and every *conviction* or *warrant of commitment* for any *penalty* shall be deemed valid and sufficient in which the *offence* for which such *penalty* shall have been inflicted, or the cause of such *forfeiture* is set forth in the words of this Act." Now, it will be observed, that this section relates to two distinct things: the one proceedings *in rem*, under the 87th section, to have the goods *forfeited*,—and the other, proceedings to recover *penalties* for offences against the Act; and for that reason, the words *conviction* or *warrant of commitment* are separated from the word "information," because the latter applied to both penalties and forfeitures, while the former can apply to *penalties* only: for in adjudicating a forfeiture under the 87th section, there could be no one to convict or issue a warrant against. The meaning of this 89th section then is, that where a forfeiture of goods is gone for, the *information* must set out the cause of the forfeiture in the words of the Act; and where a penalty is gone for, the *information, conviction*, and *warrant of commitment*, must *set out the offence* in the words of the Act. This, it will be observed, has been carefully done in this case, which is an information for a *penalty*, and not for a *forfeiture*. The statement of the offence in the information will be found to correspond exactly with the words of the 75th section of the Act,—and this, pursuing the words of the Act and nothing more, has been already adjudged sufficient by the Supreme Court in the case of Stepney, in July, 1843, where the conviction stated that the defendant had made a report as required by the Act of 3 Vic., No. 3, *which said report was untrue*; but did not go on to show how it was untrue, and which correction the Judges approved when brought before them by *certiorari*.

Objection 3.—That the Act, 3 Victoria, No. 3, gives no summary jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace any more than did the 3rd Victoria, No. 9, which has been amended in order to give such jurisdiction; and that the penalty in the present case has not been "sued for by information," in the words or intendment of the 82nd section, *but in a summary way*, the Act having no words giving summary jurisdiction on suit by information. The 82nd section, in directing that the suing for prosecution and recovery of penalties or forfeitures in any of her Majesty's Courts of Record, or in the Courts of Vice Admiralty, directs that the same shall be in the name of her Majesty's Attorney-General, or in the name or names of some officer or officers of her Majesty's Customs; but *that* part of the section directing that any penalties or forfeitures be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered by information, before two Justices, does not *say in whose name* the information is to be laid, whereby a common informer is rendered a competent person to lay the information, and to proceed in a summary way on an information by a common informer; it is submitted that express words giving such jurisdiction, should appear in the clause immediately after the word "*Information*," where last mentioned in the section.

Answer.—The Acts 3 Victoria, No. 3, and 3 Victoria, No. 9, are entirely different so far as regards the clause giving *jurisdiction* in each. In the latter, under which the Supreme Court has lately decided that no summary jurisdiction can be exercised by Justices, the 44th section merely says, "that all fines, forfeitures, and penalties, imposed by this Act, may be recovered before any two or more Justices of the Peace, or the Judges of the Supreme Court, or in the Court of Vice Admiralty;" but neither in that section nor in any other part of the Act is there anything to show *how* such penalties are to be recovered before such justices, &c., and consequently the Supreme Court held it could only be by the common law mode of trial by jury. The Act of 3 Victoria, No. 3, however, does shew how the proceedings are to be carried on. In the 82nd section it is enacted, that all penalties and forfeitures shall be recovered by information before any two or more justices of the peace. The 84th section provides that upon the exhibiting any information under the Act, before any Justices of the Peace, he may answer to the person against whom the information is exhibited, and the 85th section then enacts, "that upon the appearance or default of any party so summoned, it shall be lawful for any *two Justices of the Peace* to proceed to the examination of the matter contained in such information, and upon due proof thereof, either upon the confession of such party, or upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses to convict such party in the penalty or penalties sued for by such information." The words here are not merely that the justices shall have power to proceed in a summary way, which only argumentatively gives them the power of a jury, but in express terms says, that they may convict, and these are the very strongest words that could be used to show that they, and not a jury, were to pronounce the party guilty. Subject to the decision on the matters aforesaid of the defendant, the evidence for the informant having been heard and committed to writing, states and claims to be exempted from the payment of the penalty in the information named, because of (amongst others) the following matter of fact and of law.

Objection 4.—It is in evidence that the defendant gave in at the Custom-house the report required by the 15th section of the Act, and underwent a personal examination by the Custom-house officer; and that having done so, it is submitted that no goods on board his vessel were liable to seizure or forfeiture, nor he to any penalty under the Act, unless the penalty for giving an untrue report, should the report be adjudged to be untrue; and that under such circumstances, the destruction of the goods, which were not liable to seizure or forfeiture, cannot be taken to be an offence under the statute.

Answer.—In the first place the complainant contends that it was not necessary to show that the goods were liable to seizure at all, as the offence, under the 75th section, is "destroying goods," (whether seizable or not is not mentioned) "to prevent the seizure thereof." It is in evidence that the defendant knew that search was being made, or would be made, on board his ship, for certain cherry brandy, and that to prevent its being seized, he destroyed a certain quantity of it,—thus rendering the offence complete. And in the second place—even if it was necessary to show that the goods were liable to seizure, the complainant contends that the offence was an independent one, and might be tried without reference to any other judicial proceedings; and all the facts necessary to establish it might, for the first time, be shown at its hearing, as was done in this case: for supposing that the 15th section directing a report to be made, had contained no clause directing a penalty to be inflicted for non-compliance with it (as it might have happened)—there would then have been no means of having a penalty adjudged under it; and, consequently, according to the defendant's argument, we could not punish him under the 75 section, for destroying goods to prevent the seizure thereof at all, which would be nonsense.

Objection 5.—That no evidence has been given that Nils Werngren "did destroy" the goods alleged to have been destroyed, which it is submitted should have been given, because the statute being a penal one, cannot be held to bear upon any person who does not in the words thereof, viz.:—"destroy" goods, to make him liable to the penalty; and that evidence showing that by his directions he caused to be destroyed the goods alleged to have been destroyed, will not make him liable to a penalty under a penal statute, that statute not containing the words "shall *cause to be destroyed*." And moreover, that any directions so given (if given) being such as would subject the person obeying them to a penalty, were not lawful commands, and might without peril be disobeyed; but if obeyed, that the person who in so obeying them did *de facto* "destroy," is the person who incurs the penalty.

Answer.—It is quite true that the defendant did not destroy the goods, but directed them to be destroyed, and that was sufficient to fix him with the penalty. In Chitty's Practice of the Law, 3rd edition, vol. ii., page 151, under the head of Summary Proceedings before Justices, it is stated, that "in general the proceeding can be only against a party actually present and committing the offence, but a principal who instigates the prohibited injury, although absent may be proceeded against for the act of his agent or servant." This doctrine was held in the cases of R. v. Bradley, 10. Mod. 156, and R. v. Smith, 8. T. R. 588, in the former of which cases it was adjudged that where a servant sold bread under the lawful weight, the charge ought to have been against the master *directly* for selling bread.

Mr. Windeyer, in giving the decision, said, that at the time the case was heard, several objections had been taken, one of which in particular he did not think it proper for the bench to decide on their own judgment. That objection was the third one taken by Mr. Brenan, and the whole matter had accordingly been referred to the Attorney-General; but that officer had returned the papers without giving any opinion, on the ground that he had no time to attend to them. His Worship then read the third objection and answer, as stated above, and went on to say, that in the absence of any authentic report of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Cassils v. Mann, he was bound, from the very great stress that seemed to be laid on the words "*summary jurisdiction*," in the recent Act amending the 3rd Vic. No. 9, to think that their Honors were of opinion that nothing short of those very words would give magistrates any *summary* powers. At all events the matter was too doubtful to warrant him and his brother justices in proceeding to adjudicate in a summary way. There was another objection made by Mr. Brenan, which would have had great weight with the Bench if it had been necessary to decide it, which it now was not, and that was the objection, that it was not set out in the information that the goods destroyed were seizable. In common justice he could not help thinking, whatever might be the words of the Act, that in all cases like the present, it should be shown that the goods destroyed were seizable, as otherwise a person might be punished most improperly for an act perfectly innocent itself. The 3rd objection, however, he held to be good, and, therefore, dismissed the case, on the ground of "*doubts being entertained by the parties as to their jurisdiction in this case.*"

Mr. Martin, from Mr. Nichols's office, who attended for Mr. Bramwell, then withdrew the second information that had been filed.

We understand the whole matter will be taken into the Vice-Admiralty Court.

VIEWS OF SYDNEY.

The Fourth and concluding Part of Prout's Illustrations of Sydney, is now in the course of publication. When noticing the previous Parts of this work, we have always had to sympathise with the artist on account of the smudgy appearance of the plates, which were nearly all spoiled in the printing. We have a much more pleasant duty with this Part, we have to congratulate him on the appearance of the views, which are very nicely printed, the great difference being, we understand, that the Part now before us is printed on paper made expressly for lithography, while the previous ones were printed on ordinary paper.

The Fourth Part contains a Skeleton Map, to enable parties to understand the position of the different places represented in the views, a view of Garden Island, being a vignette title, and two double sized views of Sydney, one taken from the north, and the other from the south. That from the north is taken from the high land at the back of Lavender's Bay, and of course gives a view of the north-western corner of the City, with the eastern ridges in the distance. The second view is taken from the paddock near the Benevolent Asylum, and contains all the southern end of the City. The artist has materially added to the appearance of his picture by clapping a spire on to St. Lawrence Church: could he do so in reality, we have no doubt the congregation would be much obliged to him; it shows, however, what a prominent ornament to the town this church will be when completed.

Mr. Rae, the writer of the letter-press describing the views, has a very happy mode of communicating his ideas, which makes his portion of the work amusing, and occasionally instructive, even to those who, like ourselves, are thoroughly acquainted with the subject; but to friends in England they must be almost invaluable.

We agree with the writer in the following remarks, and are glad that it is intended to republish the former Parts on paper of the proper description:—

We have thus been enabled, after struggling for a long period with difficulties which are never felt by parties who engage in similar undertakings in the mother country, to redeem our pledge to our subscribers, and bring our labours to a close. The series of views of Sydney, its harbour, and environs, mentioned in the prospectus of the work, have now been completed; and however much the subscribers and the artist have had cause to regret the quality of the paper on which the drawings have hitherto been printed, we are satisfied that, with all its faults, the present little work will give strangers a better idea of the Southern Metropolis, than any other work that has been published. We say so advisedly, and with the knowledge of the many valuable books on the colony which have issued from the press. We admire these, as much as any man, and have often availed ourselves of the information which they contain. But the object of their authors was quite distinct from ours. They wrote chiefly on the history, the political state and prospects of the colony; we have assigned to ourselves an humbler task, and confined ourselves within a narrower circle. Within that circle, we have endeavoured, to the best of our abilities, and with such materials as were at our disposal, to render the work authentic and interesting, to include everything, and omit nothing. The taste of the artist in selecting, and his ability in executing the views, we think will be acknowledged by all. The difficulties he has had to struggle with have been many and harrassing, and can be appreciated only by those who are acquainted with the delicate and chemical nature of the art of lithography. But he has at length been able to procure in a younger colony the material which could not be found here, and it must be some satisfaction for him to be thus enabled to convince the incredulous that the fault has hitherto been confined to the paper, and the paper alone. We look forward to a more convincing proof of this fact at no distant period, in the new edition of the work which is projected, the views to be printed on plate paper, and furnished to the subscribers of the present edition at a price which will barely cover the outlay.

THE BATHURST ROAD.

(*From our Reporter's Note Book.*)

The road to Bathurst, is, if possible, in worse condition than that to Berrima, although, in some parts a great deal has been done towards its improvement, and the traveller has the occasional luxury of riding for a quarter of an hour or so over ground in which he runs no risk of breaking his neck, except through his own negligence, or the intervention of some untoward accident. By far the greater portion of the road, however, does not deserve any such praise, and so dangerous have the greater portion of these mountain highways been suffered by continued neglect to become, that we are somewhat surprised at not having heard of more serious accidents than an occasional capsize, attended by a severe bruising or a broken limb. The coachmen have fortunately a thorough knowledge of the road, and are very careful; but the mail which traverses the worst portion of it, namely, from Penrith to Solitary Creek, is one of the most uncomfortable and crazy-looking vehicles that ever unfortunate traveller was doomed to be jolted in, and although licensed to carry seven, has barely convenient room for five, unless they are remarkably small persons with a less than usual quantity of luggage. By the very dashing appearance of the mail-coach which leaves Sydney with the Bathurst passengers, people are generally seduced into a belief that they are to have a fine four-horse vehicle all the way; but besides the very great difference in the "drag" itself, they find themselves compelled, after leaving Penrith, to traverse the rest of the mountain roads with three horses only, who, as some of the stages are unusually long, have hard enough work to perform in dragging a heavy laden vehicle over the steep and rugged mountains which lie in their path, and over which the traveller is consequently compelled occasionally to walk. This latter circumstance, however, is rather a convenience than otherwise, for besides the relief afforded by the free use of the limbs now and then, the splendour of the mountain scenery, which can thus be enjoyed at leisure, affords an adequate compensation for the fatigues of the journey. From the magnificent pass of Mount Victoria, the eye ranges on one side over the beautiful district known as the Vale of Clwyd, and on the other over range upon range of lofty mountains, frowning precipices, and ravines black with their very depth, into which the sun never penetrates, forming altogether a scene of natural grandeur which, when once seen, is not soon to be forgotten. Nearly the whole road indeed abounds with such scenes as these, and the natural annoyance which arises in the mind as now and then an awkward jolt causes you to make a desperate charge at your travelling companion opposite, is agreeably dispelled, as some range of gigantic crags or wood-topped mountains of all sizes and shapes bursts upon your view like a scene of enchantment. The greater portion of this kind of scenery occurs between Penrith and Solitary Creek, which is the resting place on the second night of the journey from Sydney, and from this place a very good vehicle, formerly a travelling carriage, carries the mail and the passengers the remainder of the journey to Bathurst. The inns upon this road are of much the same character as those upon the road to Berrima; but after the ascent of Mount Lapstone they are less frequently to be met with. For the first night on the road, on going from Sydney, the mail stops at Perry's Inn, in Penrith, which is the best in the town, and the traveller may here procure a good supper, and a few hours' rest, for which he will find himself much the better on the following day. The next night the coach puts up at Caufield's Inn, at Solitary Creek, which although only a mountain inn, is inferior to none in the country, in the neatness and comfort of its accommodations, the civility and attention of the host, or the excellence of the fare which he provides for his guests. In returning to Sydney, the stages are the same, although in inverse order, stopping for the first night at Solitary Creek, and the second at Penrith.

The "Sydney Record."—We have the gratification of announcing that the *Sydney Record* has been discontinued. It may appear ill-natured to make this remark, but we are convinced that had it been continued much longer in the same spirit that marked some of its latter numbers, not only would a very violent controversy have been inevitable, but discord would have been sown among those who in this colony have been hitherto an united body, the clergy of the Church of England: for we have reason for believing that several clergymen would have felt themselves compelled to state publicly that they were opposed to the principles which it advocated. We very much doubt whether it will be wise on the part of the clergy to recognize any paper as a "Church of England paper." Any news or communications likely to be interesting to the members of the church, are always readily inserted in the existing papers; and if anything beyond that is required, a magazine is the proper organ to contain it. We are strongly opposed to the publication of controversial articles in a newspaper; it always appears to us unseemly to see disquisitions upon the most serious subjects alongside the records of crime and other matters contained in an ordinary newspaper.

The "Colonial Observer."—"Monsieur Tonson come again!" The *Observer*, which was discontinued in October last, on account of the delicacy which Dr. Lang felt, as to his being connected with the press while he is in the Legislative Council, has been revived. We have read the number of yesterday, and the only object of its publication appears to have been, that a torrent of abuse might be poured upon the proprietors of two of the Sydney papers, for not having published an ode upon Dr. Lang, which was forwarded to them by an anonymous correspondent. A clear case of monomania might be made out against the "unoffending individual who edits the *Observer*:" he may be sensible enough on some points; but he is clearly not able to form an opinion of the estimation in which he is held by the public.

New Congregational Church.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting of the Rev. Dr. Ross's congregation took place in Pitt-street Chapel. This meeting rose out of one held at the end of February, to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the Doctor's arrival in the colony, and to promote and aid the erection of the new building. At that meeting it was determined that an effort should be made, in the then ensuing month, to collect a sum sufficient to pay off the residue of the debt incurred by the purchase of the land and the commencement of the new church. On Wednesday, the required sum, £194 was duly paid in, and the minister and congregation congratulated themselves with being, so far, out of debt. It appeared from the financial statement read to the meeting, that in three years £2300 had been raised and expended for the above object, and that besides there being now no debt upon the new place, there was also no incumbrance upon the old chapel. The building committee was re-organised, and it was determined immediately to proceed with the erection. This denomination of Christians does not receive government support; but we understand that the congregation raise a stipend for their minister equal to any officiating clergyman in the city.

Jewish Festival.—Yesterday and to-day, being the first days of the Passover, service will be performed at the new place of worship morning and evening. It is not generally known that Jewish Synagogues are open to members of all creeds, and that Christian visitors are generally supplied with the loan of the English version of the service read at the time.

The Mutual Insurance Association.—Our readers are aware that from various reasons it was resolved some months since to wind up the affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association, which has now been effected. At a meeting of the Directors, held on Wednesday, the remainder of the funds were rateably divided among the insurers, who will receive ninety-seven and three-quarters per cent. of the total amount of money paid by them for insurance, so that they will have stood insured for three years at an expense of a very few shillings per £1000 per annum. We understand it is probable that another institution, embodying the mutual principle, will be established very shortly.

Sheep Boiling.—We saw yesterday, in Mr. Dawson's factory, where it had just been cast, an iron boiler, about seven feet six inches in diameter, and four feet six inches deep, and which will hold above a hundred sheep. There have been heavier castings in the colony, but we do not think there has been one so large. It is perfectly sound and free from blemish.

Chinese Money.—An interesting article on Chinese Money will be found in the fourth page of this morning's *Herald*, to which we call the particular attention of those interested in the commerce of the celestial empire.

Cricket.—The only match on the *tapis* for Easter Monday, is one between the Currency and the Cook's River Clubs. The Victoria and Australians not having made up their minds as to when the return match is to be played.

Auction Bells.—During the proceedings of the City Council yesterday afternoon, it was stated, by Mr. Alderman Allen, that a Bye-law was in the course of preparation, for the purpose of suppressing the existing nuisance of the bell ringing at auctions in the City.

Police Court Business.—Wednesday.—This Court was opened before the Mayor and Alderman Macdermott, when three drunkards were each fined 5s. and discharged. Peter Saunders, a notorious swindler, was dealt with under the Vagrant Act as a rogue and vagabond, when Mr. Windeyer sentenced him to be confined in Sydney Gaol, as the house of correction, for six calendar months. The free list contained in all fifteen cases, seven of which had been remanded, four of the latter were again remanded, and the other three prisoners discharged. The new cases were Alexander Johnson, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct fined 5s.; Patrick Phillips, housebreaking and robbery, committed; Charles Duglas Eastaugh, for robbery, discharged; David Beard and Henry Couch, for smuggling, each admitted to bail in £40, with sureties in £20 each; John Jones and William Kelly, for being drunk and fighting, each fined 5s., admonished, and discharged; George Coke, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, discharged by Mr. Miles. The summons list contained eight cases, two of which were postponed, the other six dismissed. Thursday.—This Court was opened at the usual hour, before the Mayor and Alderman Macdermott, with a list of four drunkards, three of whom were admonished and discharged; in the other case the offender paid a fine of 5s.; John Griffiths, having been dealt with as a rogue and vagabond, was sent three months to Sydney Gaol. The free list contained four remanded cases, three of which were again remanded, and Edith Edwards on suspicion of stealing a hat, discharged. The new cases were John Whitison, for being drunk and attempting to break into the residence of James Jennings, fined 5s., in default of payment to sit six hours in the stocks; Patrick Rooney and Arthur Egan for fighting in the street, each bound to good behaviour for twelve months in £10, with sureties in £5 each; Richard Bowers, for drunkenness, using obscene language, and suspected of stealing a coat, bound to good behaviour for twelve months, himself in £10, with sureties in £5 each. The remaining case on this list was dismissed. The summons list contained in all nine cases, four of which were dismissed, three others were postponed, one case was withdrawn, and John Cashmore, with his wife, for an assault, were fined 1s. each, and bound to keep the peace.

Capture of a Runaway.—On Tuesday afternoon, as constable Harris, of the Parramatta Road, was returning from Sydney to his station-house, his attention was attracted by something moving in a bush near the road; he crossed the fence to ascertain the cause, when two men sprang out and ran off, each of them armed with a bludgeon. Harris gave chase and captured one of them, who turned out to be a runaway from the gang at present employed working at the Flagstaff, Fort Phillip. On searching the place where the game was started, a couple of very handsome blouse coats, with other articles of dress, were found, and what appeared to be a bush was discovered to be, in reality, a large quantity of tree and shrub branches, which had been placed there, and so arranged, that any one lying under cover of them could, without being observed, see every person who passed along the adjoining highway.

Fraud on the Customs.—It has been expected ever since Saturday last, that a case of fraud, perpetrated on the Customs' department, would have been brought before the Police Bench. It appears that about two months ago, a person named Donelly, formerly a clerk in the Customs, drew from the bonded store a quantity of tobacco, by virtue of a warrant, signed by the proper officer, from which it appeared that the duty, amounting to about £60, had been duly paid. From the system pursued, it was not discovered that any fraud had been perpetrated until some time afterwards, and then it was ascertained that a warrant had been fraudulently obtained for the delivery of the tobacco, and this was accounted for by the fact, that the officer from whom the warrants were obtained was in the habit of signing blank warrants, allowing the clerks or agents to fill them up. Warrants were issued to the police to apprehend Donelly, in whose writing it was sworn that the blank warrant was filled up; and further, the drayman who removed the tobacco had also sworn that he had removed the tobacco by order of Donelly. This person has not yet been apprehended.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The markets during the week have been so remarkably quiet, as to afford little scope for comment; but in prices there is no alteration, excepting wheat, which has declined, several large parcels having been sold at 3s. 6½d. to 3s. 9d. per bushel. Sugar.—The cargo ex *Magnet*, from Manila, was submitted to public competition, and realised from £17 5s. to £18 per ton, which, considering the condition, were full prices; the samples were of the ordinary kind, very moist and without colour. Rice.—259 bags Manila brought £8 per ton.

JOHN JOHNSON, Broker.

Albion House, Miller's Point.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—Thursday.

Wheat.—Nothing particular has occurred in this market during the week. The cargoes of the *Diana* and *Tobago* have been stored, the holders asking higher rates than are current at present. The wheat from the country is fast falling off, only ten loads having paid dues during the week. The prices given at the mills range from 3s. to 4s. per bushel.

Flour.—The usual quantity of business in this article has been done, and prices remain as before:

First	13s. to 14s.
Second	11s. ... 12s.
No. 1 Biscuit ...	24s.
No. 2 ditto	18s.
Bran	8d. to 10d.

Bread, of good quality, 3½d. the 2lb. loaf.

The Parramatta prices for wheat range from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d.; the average price given by Messrs. J. and W. Byrnes since last report has been 3s. 6d.

Maize.—There is at present a large supply in the market, but no buyers; the prices given to the growers range from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per bushel; the retailers are charging from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per bushel.

Barley.—There is a good supply in the hands of the dealers, but from there being almost no retail sales, the growers cannot obtain more than 1s. 9d. per bushel; the retail prices are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per bushel.

Chaff.—About 100 bags have been offered for sale, at from 4d. to 5d. per bag by the dozen. The retail prices range from 6d. to 8d. per bag.

Hay.—100 loads have passed the toll-bar, the prices given for which have been from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. Several fictitious sales have taken place during the week as follows:—A has a horse which he values at £20, but which will not realise more than £8 cash; B has hay which he values at £6 per ton, but for which he cannot obtain more than 2s. 4d. per cwt. cash. In these circumstances A and B exchange, A boasting that he has sold his horse for £20, and B that he has got £6 per ton for his hay.

Straw.—About fourteen loads have paid dues; without being weighed have been bought by the load at prices ranging from 10s. to 15s., which makes the average price about 33s. per ton.

Grass.—Five loads paid dues since last report. The prices given for the load have been from 6d. to 7d. per dozen. The retailers are charging from 7d. to 8d. per single dozen.

Green Bedding.—Five loads have paid dues, for which the prices given have ranged from 2s. 9d. to 4s. each.

Fat Cattle.—The average price of prime fat cattle remains, as reported last week, at 25s. per head; the settlers, in some instances, have exchanged them for stores at 40s. per head, while others have sold them for 20s. cash.

Mixed Herds remain without demand, and but few offered for sale; the prices given are from 12s. 6d. to 15s. per head.

Milch Cows.—There are a large number for sale, but as £3 is the highest cash price offered there have been no sales worth reporting.

Calves are plentiful, and in good condition; the prices are from 2¼d. to 3d. per lb., on the estimated weight of the four quarters.

Working Bullocks are neither offered nor enquired after. Several head have been exchanged at a nominal valuation of £1 5s. per head, including yokes.

Sheep range from 1s. 10d. to 5s. per head; the average price remains as last reported, viz., 4s. per head.

Pigs.—Good stock of this description will realize 2d. per lb. on the estimated weight of the quarters; roasting pigs, by the litter, are from 2s. 6d. to 3s., and from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. per single pig.

Horses.—This description of stock appears to be on the advance, as good saddle horses, which sold last week for £9 9s., will not now be sold under £10 10s.: the lowest sale for the week has been £4 4s. for a very inferior hack; and in some cases as much as £18 has been given for horses adapted for general use.

Butchers' Meat.—As to the quantity and quality they remain as reported last week. The prices are subjoined:—Wholesale—beef, ½d. to ¾d. per lb.; mutton, ½d. to 1d. per lb.; pork, 2½d. to 3d. per lb.; veal, 3d. to 3½d. per lb.; lamb, 1s. 6d. per carcase; suet, 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. The retail prices are—mutton, 1¼d. to 1½d. per lb.; beef, 1d. to 1½d. per lb.; pork, 4d. to 4½d. per lb.; veal, 4½d. to 5d. per lb.; lamb, 2s. per quarter; suet, 4d. per lb.

Poultry.—Eight loads have paid dues, but there is a large supply hawking about the City; the prices remain as reported last week, viz.:—from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per pair for fowls; they are retailing at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per pair; ducks are from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per pair; geese from 4s. to 5s. 6d. each; turkeys from 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. each; pigeons from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per pair; muscovy ducks, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per pair. Eggs, wholesale, are from 11d to to 1s. 1d. per dozen; and retail, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per dozen.

Dairy Produce.—There is a large supply of butter in the market; 4 cwt., in one lot, fetched 6½d. per lb. The retail prices are from 1s. 3d. to 9½d. per lb. Colonial bacon is from 4½d. to 5½d. wholesale, and the retailers are charging from 5½d. to 7d. per lb. Six cwt. of cheese was sold wholesale at 3d. per lb; the price of good cheese wholesale is about 4½d. or 4¾d. per lb., but likely to advance. Lard is 6d. per lb. by the skin, and 8d. in smaller quantities.

Vegetables.—Eighteen loads have paid dues; the market sales remain as reported last week. Cabbages are from 1s. to 7s. per dozen; French beans, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per peck; carrots and turnips, 2d. to 3d. per bunch; parsnips, 6d. per bunch; dried onions, 2½d. to 3½d. per lb.; lettuces, 2d. to 4d. per head; asparagus, 6d. per bundle; cucumbers, 1s. to 4s. per dozen.

Potatoes remain as reported last week, viz.: At the wharfs, from 46s. to 60s. per ton, and are retailing at from 5s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.

Fruit.—Thirty-eight loads have paid dues. Peaches are 2s. to 5s. per basket; oranges, from 6d. to 1s. 3d. per dozen; pears, from 6d. to 1s. per dozen; grapes, from 3d. to 8d. per lb.; bananas, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen; large colonial grown apples are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen, and russet apples from 2s. 3d. to 3s. per dozen; quinces, from 5d. to 9d. per dozen.

Timber remains unchanged in regard to price, supply, and quality. Timber for buildings is offered at from 5s. to 6s. per 100 feet; cedar, from 4s. to 10s. per 100 feet in log, and from 1½d. to 2½d. per foot in plank. Shingles are from 7s. to 9s. per 1000; palings, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per 1000; posts and rails, 23s. to 28s. per 100; treenails, from 42s. to 50s. per 1000.

Coals and Firewood.—The prices of the former are—on the wharfs, wholesale, from 18s. to 22s. per ton of twenty-eight bushels, and from 21s. to 24s. per ton of thirty-two bushels; for 22s. to 25s. the dealers are delivering, within the boundaries of the City, to their customers; the prices per ton weight of 2240 lbs. are from 18s. 6d. to 26s.; the latter being the price charged for delivery in Sydney. Firewood is from 1s. to 1s. 9d. per barrow-load, from 4s. to 5s. per cart-load, and from 18s. to 22s. per boat-load.

Sundries.—Feathers, from 9d. to 1s. per lb.; rabbits, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per pair; candles, 3s. 3d. to 4s. per dozen lbs.; lime, 4d. to 4½d. per bushel, on the wharfs; bricks, from 18s. to 23s. per 1000, at the kilns and on the wharfs; soap, 26s. per cwt.; colonial tallow, £24 to £28 per ton; honey, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; hides, 1½d. per lb., or from 7s. to 8s. each.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(*From our various Correspondents.*)

NEWCASTLE.

April 2.—The District Council met to-day, in the Court House, at two, P.M. Present,—Messrs. G. Brooks, William Brooks, and S. Kemp; Mr. William Brooks in the chair.

After the minutes of last meeting were read, the Chairman laid before the meeting a letter from the Colonial Secretary, approving of the appointment of Mr. J. Wallace, as Surveyor to the Council.

The report of the Surveyor on the state of the bridges, was given in and read. It entered minutely into the present state of each bridge; and the Surveyor's opinion as to the four smaller bridges was, that they could be repaired at an expense of £30; but that the bridge over Iron-bark Creek was in such a ruinous condition that it would be a waste of money to attempt anything like a thorough repair of it, and therefore a new structure would be necessary. After some discussion on the subject, the members present were of opinion, that on account of the non-attendance of the Wardens and other Councillors, and the entire want of funds at the disposal of the Council—the dangerous state of the bridges demanding immediate attention—the Council had no other resource than to apply to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he would order a

party of the gang stationed here to make some temporary repairs in the mean time, till a better attendance of members enabled this Council to devise measures for the public works of the district. It may be hoped that the Governor will acquiesce in the request of the Council, because the timber carriages of government must have accelerated the wear and tear of these bridges, and they will shortly be unfit to bear the weight of carriages of any description, while they are dangerous, particularly in the dark, even to foot passengers.

In the absence of the Warden, who had acted as Chairman of the Committee appointed to frame orders for the conducting of the business of the Council, Mr. G. Brooks, one of the members of that Committee, gave in the report, and the orders as agreed on by the Committee, after due consideration by the Council, were passed with some immaterial alterations.

Some discussion then took place respecting the inveterate non-attendance of other members of the Council—one resident in Newcastle, another resident at some distance, and a third who resides in Sydney, and who has never attended at any meeting. Respecting non-attendance in general, it was suggested that a fine should be imposed; and with regard to the non-resident Councillor, who does not go out, according to the rule laid down in the charter, till May, 1845, it was proposed to write for instruction from Government, with the view of ascertaining whether he should not be required to resign; but as the conduct of the election of Councillors is entrusted to the Warden, or in his absence to the Senior Councillor, the meeting concluded that the matter should be left to those gentlemen, whose special duty it is to attend to it.

WINDSOR.

A MEETING was held, pursuant to notice, at Mr. William Cross's, Windsor Hotel, on Monday evening last, "to take into consideration the propriety of addressing such gentlemen as at such meeting might be selected to represent the public interest in the District Council at the forthcoming election.

Dr. A. GAMACK, having been called upon to preside, shortly addressed the meeting. He expressed himself as feeling highly honoured at their having chosen him to preside on so important an occasion. On his attending the meeting, he had little idea that such an honour was likely to be conferred on him; neither would he, generally speaking, court it; but, as he considered that the object for which they had now met was of the greatest importance, he was happy to preside. He considered the object of the meeting was highly commendable, as it was certainly of the greatest consequence that gentlemen should be called upon who would be likely to know the capabilities and encourage the prosperity of the district; and he hoped that the inhabitants of the district would show their wish for the prosperity of the same by electing fit and proper persons, and such as would be sure to do them justice after their election. He then read the notice convening the meeting; after which he expressed his wish to hear any person whose intention it was to address them, and hoped, whatever difference of opinion there might be, that quietness and good order would prevail.

Mr. SHERRIFF shortly proposed Mr. George Bowman, as being a fit and proper person to be requested to allow himself to be placed in nomination as a candidate for the representation of their interests in the Windsor District Council.

Mr. LABAN WHITE had great pleasure in seconding the proposition of the last speaker. He considered it a duty incumbent on them to choose as members of the District Council such men as they had confidence in—men whose previous characters would bear the test of enquiry, and whose interest it would be to study the welfare of the district. He had himself noticed that a great feeling of apathy existed in the minds of the electors as to who was to be elected, or, indeed, whether any one was to be elected at all. This indifference to their own welfare was unpardonable. It became them all to bestir themselves. If they would not elect for themselves, there was very little doubt but the Governor would soon do it for them, and they would then be entirely in his hands. To return, however, to Mr. George Bowman; he considered he was a gentleman in every respect eligible, and worthy to be trusted with so great a charge. He (Mr. W.) had intended proposing another gentleman, but he had pleasure in seconding Mr. Sherriff's proposition, as he considered it could not well be bettered. Mr. Bowman was a man of great colonial experience; a man who had earned his bread by the sweat of his brow; a man of honesty and good principles, who was perfectly conversant with the wants of the district, and likely to study them, and considering him as such, he would conclude by saying he was in every respect well qualified, and worthy of suppor..

Mr. LYNCH did not rise either to oppose Mr. Bowman, or to propose any other individual. He would only call their attention to the small number of electors present, and ask them whether taking this circumstance into consideration, it would not be more expedient that an adjournment of the meeting should take place.

Mr. TEBBUTT was of the same opinion as the last speaker, he considered that it would be better to adjourn the meeting for a few days. He had no objection whatever to Mr. Bowman, but he thought it was not generally known to the electors that there was to be a meeting on this day. The notice given was too short; indeed, he had spoken to two gentlemen that day who had just arrived from the country,—they were both deeply interested in these proceedings, and it was a pity that had they not happened to come to Windsor, they would have known nothing about the meeting. Under these circumstances, he considered the most advisable course to be pursued would be to adjourn the meeting for a few days.

The CHAIRMAN said, he did not understand that this meeting was called for the purpose of nominating any person, but merely for the purpose of selecting such gentlemen as they might consider most eligible, to be requested to become candidates.

Mr. LAWSON stated that, although a householder, he was not an elector; but he had at heart a sincere wish for the welfare of the district; and he must say, that now the inhabitants were to have the advantages which the blessings of free institutions naturally confer, it was, he considered, their own fault if they did not derive the full benefit of them. As far as he understood the object of the present meeting, it was not, as had been before spoken of, a meeting for the purpose of nominating candidates, much less of electing them; it was merely for the purpose of selecting such gentlemen as might be considered fit and proper persons to be requested to come forward as candidates; and this, he expected, must have been the meaning of the previous speakers. It was the feeling of the meeting that Mr. Bowman should be addressed, he did not see why these proceedings should not be suffered to proceed, as they had now commenced, and the sense of the meeting ascertained.

Some further discussion then took place between Messrs. Lynch, Lawson, Sherriff, White, and Tebbutt, respecting the expediency of adjourning the meeting, when it was eventually proposed, as an amendment, by Mr. Lynch, and carried, that this meeting be adjourned to Saturday, at twelve o'clock, such adjourned meeting to be held at Mr. Cross's, Windsor Hotel.

After the adoption of Mr. Lynch's amendment, some discussion took place between Messrs. White and Vickery, which arose in consequence of Mr. Vickery complaining that sufficient notice had not been given that the meeting was to be held, in the course of which, the intention of Mr. Vickery to become a candidate for council honours, being slightly alluded to by Mr. White, Mr. Vickery totally disclaimed having any ambition, or intention to become a candidate, and stated, that on the contrary, if confident of being returned, he would not enter the field.

It was then proposed by Mr. WHITE, that Dr. Gamack should vacate the chair, and that Mr. Vickery should take the same.

Mr. Lawson then proposed that the thanks of the meeting should be given to Dr. Gamack, for his able and efficient conduct in the chair, expressing his grief that, as he was about to be called to his official duties in another part of the country, the electors would not have a chance of nominating him to fill one of the existing vacancies.

Mr. Lynch shortly seconded the proposition of the last speaker, and Mr. Vickery was proceeding to put it to the meeting, when he suddenly became so affected that he was obliged to leave the chair; but his place was immediately supplied by Mr. Lynch, and the proposition carried with acclamation.

Dr. GAMACK briefly returned thanks, and the meeting broke up.

There were about thirty electors present at the above meeting, and the proceedings were carried on in an orderly and praiseworthy manner.

PICTON.

APRIL 3.—A serious accident occurred here a few days ago. A fine little boy, about six years old, strayed with a whip in his hand to a stockyard, in which, among other cattle was a cow that had calved a day or two previously, and was consequently rather wild, the little fellow, childlike, was flourishing his whip, when the cow rushed at him, tossed him, and gored him in a most shocking manner. The wound reached from the centre of the forehead to the corner of the eye, and down the cheek to the chin, laying open more than an inch, and presenting a frightful appearance. The child was immediately conveyed to the George Inn, where the wound was sewn up by Mr. Commins, and every attention shown the little sufferer which skill or humanity could suggest.

PORT MACQUARIE.

SEVERAL meetings of the District Council have been convened, but in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of the members present to form a quorum, the meetings have been adjourned without any business being done.

We hear that a salting establishment is about being formed on the M'Leay River, by Mr. Gard, who has received from England one of the patent salting machines. We trust that when that gentleman commences his operations he will be encouraged by the numerous cattle holders in that district. They have long complained of the want of a market for the consumption of their surplus stock; and now that a means of converting their fat cattle into an exportable commodity is being afforded them, we hope they will not, by indulging in their usual supineness, throw away the opportunity of adding something to their empty exchequer, and allow the spirited individual, who is going to great expense in fitting out the necessary establishment, to be a loser. We are rather surprised that the sheepholders of this part of the New England district have not yet taken some measures for the formation of a boiling-down establishment. We know that many of them have large quantities of surplus stock, and that they complain they cannot sell them to the butchers at a remunerating price. Why do not some of the most influential of them call a meeting, to be held either at this place, or at some central point at New England, and concert measures for carrying this desirable object into effect? We are sorry to say that classes of all descriptions—sheep-farmers, graziers, and agriculturists, in this and the adjoining districts, have always exhibited a great degree of apathy in all matters affecting their interests; they have always appeared determined to carry out in principle the axiom, that "that which is everybody's business is nobody's business;" but we trust, now that the golden days of rapid fortune making are gone by, and it being evident to all that no opportunity of turning our surplus stock into something tangible, in order to keep ourselves afloat, and in a comparative state of independence, should be lost, that they will arouse from their state of torpor, and adopt the course we have above suggested.

The want of good female servants is greatly felt down here. From ten to fifteen laundry and house servants could find immediate employment, and at good wages.

BATHURST.

(From our Reporter's Note Book.)

THE general dulness of the times are as much felt in Bathurst as in other parts of the colony, and although a temporary excitement was caused by the Assizes, it was easy to perceive that so soon as the numerous body of jurors, witnesses, &c., who had come to town upon judicial business, should have returned to their respective homes, the Bathurst folks would have to bear with their former *ennui*, having few, or no resources of amusement wherewith to lighten the listlessness of feeling which is the general consequence of a too close and continuous application to business pursuits in a small country town. It is probably to this feeling that the characteristic fondness of the Bathurst people for late rising owes its origin, for at the present season of the year the town looks as much buried in sleep until some time after six o'clock in the morning, as if it were midnight. In this point the colonists of the West are, as far as our own observation went, very different to those of the South, for in Berrima the early rising of the townspeople is a remarkable characteristic, as the late rising of a majority of the Bathurst residents. Notwithstanding this, however, the town appears to be thriving rapidly, for some of the streets are already changing their scattered appearance, for the more lively and compact air, usually presented by the thoroughfares in the country towns of the old world, and new buildings are progressing in almost every direction.

Although the adjoining town of Kelso possesses a very neat church, the more important town of Bathurst is wholly destitute of that very essential building; but divine service is performed every Sabbath at a temporary place of worship in the old Government House, and we are given to understand that a church will very shortly be erected, the site having been already marked out. There is, however, a very good Methodist chapel; and the Roman Catholics have a place of worship not quite completed, but in which a portion of the building has been fitted up for public worship.

The abomination of the old gaol has been suffered to continue up to the present time, owing, as we believe, to the non-transmission to Mr. White, the contractor for the erection of the new one, of the necessary advances towards the completion of that building, but this essential matter having been at length attended to, the work is being carried on with great spirit, and the prisoners will very shortly be removed to their new abode, which is at once commodious and secure. The site of this gaol however, is rather badly chosen, for the buildings of the township have already extended beyond it, and the spot on which it stands will soon form the very heart of the town, in which position a building of that description is not calculated to form a very striking ornament; although, by the addition of a good Courthouse, which is intended to be erected immediately adjoining it, the general unsightliness of its appearance will be in a great degree lessened.

The town is rather remarkable for the number of its stores, all of which appear to be very well stocked; but we presume that this is in a great measure to be attributed to the extensive tract of country around, in which the inhabitants depend almost wholly upon Bathurst for their supplies. The salesmen, we understand, complain that there has been of late a great falling off in the prices of their commodities; but as far as our own observation went, the prices realised appeared to be pretty good; although it is very probable that in less stirring times than those of our visit, there is a great falling off in demand, and a consequent lessening in some degree of the prices. The inns of Bathurst are about eight in number, and the traveller is sure to find good accommodation at one or another of them, even in the busiest times; but a long stay in the town will be found rather expensive, although it must be conceded that the Bathurst publicans are no more excessive in their charges than their brethren in the other towns of the colony, while they are for the most part fully as obliging. It may be as well also to remark that these inns appear to be generally well conducted, although from the frequent presence of rough and riotous bushmen of the lower order, who often come to town for the express purpose of getting beastly drunk, day after day, as long as their money will last, rows must now and then occur; but these we understand seldom originate with the towns-people themselves, who are, generally speaking very orderly. Some excitement at present prevails in the town relative to an affray which occurred at one of the inns a short time ago, in which a member of the worshipful bench of magistrates was somehow or other mixed up, but the matter is likely to be shortly investigated before the Police Bench, at the instance, we believe, of the J.P. alluded to, and so little dependence is to be placed upon rumour, which in the present instance is almost our only guide, that we refrain from entering into details.

The extensive plains by which the town is surrounded, present at the present time a rather blighted appearance, the grass having been parched by the rays of the sun, which are here very powerful at mid-day, although the mornings and evenings are cold; the feed is till good, and the undulating lands in this vicinity afford some delightful drives, being for the most part so smooth and even that a carriage may pass over them in almost any direction. The Macquarie, which is crossed at a short distance from the town, is at present a very inconsiderable stream, but in rainy seasons it swells to an enormous height, and further up the country its bed contains vast pools at all times filled with water, in which numbers of fine fish are caught.

The necessity for boiling down sheep has at length been felt in this part of the country, and a rather large establishment belonging to Mr. Austin, of Bathurst, is now in full operation at a short distance from the town. The ground upon which this establishment stands is fenced in, and proper buildings are in the course of erection to supersede the present temporary ones. The two large boilers are each capable of holding 573 gallons, and the three smaller ones are estimated to hold about 100 gallons each, so that there is every facility for carrying on extensive operations in the melting way. Since the commencement of this undertaking Mr. Austin has boiled down twenty-one fat bullocks, which yielded on an average 240 lbs. of fat to each beast; fifty head of mixed cattle averaging 125 lbs. of fat each, and 100 sheep, of mixed condition, averaging 15 lbs. each; thus giving a total of 11,290 lbs of beef fat, and 1500 lbs. of mutton fat. The samples of each article which we saw at the establishment were of very superior quality, and the principal difficulty which Mr. Austin has to encounter is that of procuring casks, which are both scarce and dear in this part of her Majesty's dominions; but this he proposes to get over by manufacturing his own casks upon the spot, from swamp oak, which it is said will answer the purpose exceedingly well, and operations have been already commenced in this line.

Another establishment of a similar kind to the above, in which, however, it is intended to extract the fat by the process of steaming instead of boiling, is about to be put in operation on King's Plains, about twenty miles from Bathurst, by Messrs. Clements and Lomax, who calculate upon being able to melt down six or seven hundred sheep a day if necessary.

The sittings of the Circuit Court have not proved so lengthy as was anticipated. the case of Jones *v.* Hunter, which of itself would doubtless have occupied the Court for at least a day, having been settled by payment from the defendant, some time back, of the whole amount of damages awarded at the former trial, together with costs. Of the three other civil cases set down for trial a verdict was arrived at in one by the consent of both parties, without going into evidence; and of the criminal calendar several of the cases named in the list were not brought to trial at all.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WEIGHT OF BREAD.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I think it is high time to call the attention of the public to the weight of bread as sold by some bakers within this city. I had a loaf weighed the other day, which was bought from the truck of one of these worthies, and the weight was only 1 lb. 10½ oz., being just 5½ oz. less than bakers are bound to sell.

I am, yours, &c.,
A SUBSCRIBER.

THE FOUNTAINS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Although I have been a resident in the colony sixteen years, this is the first time I have addressed you; but when I am given to understand the City Surveyor is about to remove *all* the fountains constructed by the Government, previous to our being compelled to pay taxes, I must certainly say that it is a great hardship to us—the poorer class of ratepayers—that we should be obliged to be at the expense of laying on pipes to our houses (admitting we are all in a situation to do so, which I know to be the contrary), or to pay an exorbitant charge to the water-carters. If any person who has the means of keeping an establishment chooses to have the water laid on for the convenience of himself and servants, let him do so; but I do not see, in either common sense, reason, or justice, that a poor man's pocket should be expected to be as full as a rich man's purse.

A SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR VALUABLE PAPER
April 2. SINCE I HAVE BEEN IN THE COLONY.

THE WOLLONGONG TOLL.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In the *Morning Herald* of the 26th ult., the following allusion to me appears in the report of a speech said to have been delivered at Wollongong by the member for Camden a few days before, on the subject of tolls:—

"It was proposed to be so placed (*the toll-gate*), as to exempt the Warden of the district from contributing to it, &c., &c.," and further, "he should regret, if by noticing the placing of the toll-gate *between two gates opening on the main road, by either of which the Warden* and those *connected* with him would have free access to it, he should give any displeasure, &c."

Now I can assure the honorable member *(if he did not already know it)* that it was never intended by the Council to exempt the Warden from contributing to the toll; nor was it ever proposed in the Council, to place the toll-gate between *the two gates leading to the Warden's residence*. The offensive allusion in the honorable member's speech as reported in the *Herald* is, therefore, *untrue*. I should have noticed this sooner, had I not expected that it would have been corrected by the honorable member himself, who knows the position *of* my gates—and that *Matt the nailer's*, where the toll is to be placed, is not between them.

May I request you will do me the favour to insert the above in your next publication.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Wollongong, April 2. J. OSBORNE.

THE SUNFLOWER.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to see a more able hand than myself has written for your columns on the cultivation of the "Sunflower," as I have endeavoured to persuade several of my acquaintance (for the last eight or ten years) to try it on a small scale, but without effect; and I think "Observer" has overlooked two particulars of that flower, (which perhaps is not fully known,) one is, that the oil is equal to the olive, and by moderate care will not turn rancid; the other, that by burning the roots, useless stalks, &c., they will produce a strong alkali, and greater in quantity than any vegetable I am acquainted with. I mean to try it next season on strong alluvial soil to the extent of half an acre, for which I am endeavouring to procure seed of the best kind, though I fear the seed will be apt to blight from the hot winds—that having been the case (in a great measure) this season; but I say "trial is beyond report." Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT OF UPWARDS OF FORTY YEARS.
Morpeth, April 2.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—*Can* anything be done to lessen the present distress of the Australian agriculturist? Our salt butter is 5d. to 6d.; cheese, 2d. to 3d.; sheep and cattle ruinously low; good pigs, that cost us 30s. to feed, fetch maybe 10s. to 15s.; and I have just seen a sample of splendid wheat, which was sent down to get money to satisfy an execution for wages, for which Barker and Co. gave the flourishing sum of 2s. 9d. a bushel! The Governor is selling us off for quit-rents. Cannot some one hit on a plan to relieve us. The Press has ever been friendly to the settler: perhaps, gentlemen, you will suggest something; and whether or not, if agreeable to you, I shall trouble you again on this subject.

Yours, obediently,
A PRACTICAL FARMER.
Camden, April 3.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1844.

SALE OF LAND.

AT 11 o'clock, of Wednesday, the 24th of April, the following portions of Crown Land will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Survey Office, in Melbourne, Port Phillip, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.:—

SUBURBAN LOTS.

BOURKE.—1. 57 acres, 3 roods, and 4 perches, parish of Boroondara, portion No. 1. 2. 46 acres and 32 perches, same place, portion No. 2. 3. 35 acres, 2 roods, and 16 perches, same place, portion No. 3. 4. 34 acres, 3 roods, and 28 perches, same place, portion No. 4. 5. 39 acres and 2 roods, same place, portion No. 5. Upset price £2 per acre. 6. 15 acres, same place, portion No. 25. 7. 17 acres and 30 perches, same place, portion No. 26. 8. 15 acres and 20 perches, same place, portion No. 27. 9. 16 acres, 1 rood, and 20 perches, same place, portion No. 28. Upset price £3 per acre. 10, 11. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 24 perches each, parish of South Melbourne, at St. Kilda, portion Nos. 6 and 7. Upset price £50 per acre.

LAND SALE.*

AT 11 o'clock of Wednesday, the 15th of May, the following Town and Suburban Lots of Land, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Police Office, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit ten per cent.:—

TOWN LOTS.

IPSWICH.—1—14. 32 perches each, allotments Nos. 7—12, and 21—28 of section 2. Upset price, £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

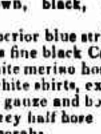
STANLEY.—1. 1 acre, parish of Ipswich, garden allotment No. 17. 2—4. 3 roods each, same place, garden allotments Nos. 18—20. 5, 6. 2 roods each, same place, garden allotments Nos. 21 and 22. 7—12. 1 acre each, same place, garden allotments Nos. 31—36. Upset price, £4 per acre.

SELECTIONS OF LAND.—Return of Selections of Land made under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 36, from 1st January to 31st March, 1844:—William Walker, 160 acres, at 20s. per acre, situate in the parish of Paubula, at Twofold Bay, Auckland, portion No. 5; offered for sale on the 8th of March, 1843; selected on the 13th February, 1844. John Lloyd, 299 acres, at 20s per acre, situate in the parish of Towaka, Auckland, portions Nos. 4 and 6; offered for sale on the 8th of March; selected on the 16th of January, 1844: a remission of £200 was allowed him as Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. Lawrence Lyster and Hugh Manion, 65 acres, at 20s. per acre, situate in the parish of Wilmot, Gloucester, Farm No. 14; offered for sale on the 11th of October, 1843; selected on the 28th February, 1844: portion of the Church and School Lands.

BIRTH.

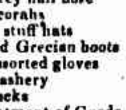
At Stroud, Port Stephens, the lady of Philip Gidley King, Esq., J.P., of a son.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER AND TAREE.



THE fast-sailing cutter *NORTHUMBERLAND* will positively sail on Sunday next. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at Jaques's Wharf. 4751

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE fine fast-sailing Brig *MUNRO*, A1., 225 tons, Captain Balfour. For freight or passage apply on board, to Rowand, Macnab, and Co.; or to J. B. METCALFE.
April 5. 4743

BANK NOTICE.

THE CHAIRMAN and Board of Directors of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, hereby give notice that the following Branches of this Bank have been discontinued, and all unclaimed balances on the 31st ultimo transferred to this office, viz.:—

At MAITLAND,
WINDSOR, and
GOULBURN.
L. DUGUID,
Managing Director.
Commercial Bank Office,
Sydney, April 4. 4756

WE, the Undersigned Stockholders, and others, interested in the prosperity of the colony, hereby earnestly entreat the attendance of our fellow-colonists, at the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY next, at Three o'clock, P.M., to take into consideration the New Regulations respecting the Squatting interest, which, if carried into effect, must inevitably increase the existing difficulties of the colony to a most fearful extent.

W C. Wentworth M.C.	Fred. M'Connel
W. Bland, M.C.	Ray and Glaister
J. Blaxland, M.C.	William Forster, J.P
Charles Cowper, M.C.	F. L. Wallace, M.D.
C. Nicholson, M.C.	Robert Bourne
H H Macarthur, M.C.	George Chisholm
W. Dawes, J.P.	R. Jones
A. W. Scott	Francis Kemble
Francis Taafe	T. H. Hood, J.P.
M. C. O'Connell	John Smith
John King	S. K. Salting
Alexander Busby, J.P.	John H. Challis
James Chisholm	Horace Flower
R. W. Mackenzie	Thomas Must
George MacLeay	J. R. Young
John Dobie, J.P.	R. J. Want
William Busby	Jonathan Thorp and Co.
John Reeve, J.P.	Thomas Stubbs
J. T. Armitage	Edward Hunt
John Tingcombe	Thomas Brown
J. Blaxland, J.P.	William Brown
Leopold P. De Salis, J.P.	James Tegg
Oswald Bloxsome	T. W. Smart
John Stirling, J.P.	Wm. Mitchell Boyd
Walter D. Leslie, J.P.	W Ford
Robert Graham	R. Campbell
Evan Mackenzie, J.P.	W. C. Raymond, J.P.

Sydney, April 3. 4749

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COFFEE HOUSE.

MR. SAMUEL DAVIES, elder son of the late James Davies, deceased, and administrator to his estate begs most respectfully to inform the members of the Subscription Room, from whom his late father received so many acts of support and kindness during his lifetime, that he has determined to carry on the business of the Subscription Room in all its departments, as it has existed during the last sixteen years, as well as of the tavern and hotel; and he trusts, with numerous improvements, now in progress of fulfilment, with regard to the quantity, quality, and priority of information from every quarter of the world. To accomplish these objects no pains or expense will be spared: and Mr. Samuel Davies hopes, in consequence, that he will receive from the members of the Subscription Room some portion, at least, of that support which enabled his father to render it the centre of political and commercial intelligence.

Arrangements are in progress, and will speedily be completed, for placing in the hands of the members of the Subscription Room not only the earliest intelligence which may reach, Bristol, Liverpool, Falmouth, Portsmouth, Dover, &c., but also by Mr. Waghorn's express, whatever can be forwarded by him from Egypt, India, and China, and at the same time as the news are received by the morning and evening newspapers.

It is confidently hoped that attention to the interests and wishes of the members of the Subscription Room will afford general satisfaction, and Mr. Samuel Davies begs further to state that for the accommodation of those who may honor him with their favours in the tavern and hotel department, or the North and South American Coffee House, he has laid in a complete wine stock of the most superb wines, spirits, malt and other liquors, which it is possible to procure and to which he begs to call their attention.

THE undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public, that they intend to run the WATERWITCH coach to and from Sydney, Parramatta, and Windsor daily,—to leave Windsor at six o'clock in the morning, and arrive in Sydney at eleven A.M.: to leave Sydney at four o'clock P.M. and arrive in Windsor at nine in the evening.

HUDSON, WATSFORD, & STEVENS.

BOOKING OFFICES.
Jim Crow Inn, Windsor
Union Inn, Parramatta, and
Emu Inn, Sydney.

FARES TO SYDNEY.
Inside .... 4s.
Outside .... 3s.
Windsor, April 2. 4733

NEW GOODS.

A. LEWIS has just opened several cases of Dunstable Straw Bonnets, from 4s. and upwards, and children's in great variety; infants' satin hoods and bonnets, and shoes; children's frocks, and baby linen; parasols, from 5s. and upwards; Berlin work, finished in a superior style; bags, pillows, ottomans, and screens; all shades in wools; canvas in patterns

Miss Lewis begs to acquaint the ladies that she has a large quantity of Drapery Goods, Irish linens, sheeting, towelling, diaper, and table linen, silks, and prints, and a variety of other goods which will be sold considerably under the usual price. 4738

PRIME BEEF.

TO THE RETAIL BUTCHERS.

WILLIAM B. ALLEN respectfully informs the retail butchers, that he has received instructions to sell the best part of a herd of prime cattle, peculiarly suited to the approaching Easter festival. Any butcher wishing to be supplied is invited to inspect the cattle, now at his slaughter-house at Blackwattle Swamp, and *select any* beast he may want *killed*.

N B. Ox tails, hearts, tongues, and kidneys, in any quantity, sold cheap. 4764

HORSES.

FOR SALE, a pair of Carriage Horses. They are very handsome, quiet, strong and sound, and are to be sold only because their owner is proceeding to England. Apply to John Stewart 75, Pitt-street South. 4730

NAVY BILLS.

FOR SALE, two sets of Navy Bills.
S. ELLIOTT, Agent,
4758 Charlotte-place.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MESSRS. HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by Private Contract, the undermentioned valuable Farm, situate at Dapto Illawarra, and described as—All that piece or parcel of land, situate and being in the county of Camden, and colony of New South Wales, *forming* a portion of six hundred acres, granted originally to George William Paul, and which said portion contains by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-four acres, more or less, commencing at a point on Mullet Creek, where the said grant adjoins Brady's land: and bounded on the west by the western boundary of the said grant, being a line bearing north sixty-nine chains and fifteen links; on the north by a line bearing east thirty-six chains to Edward Hancock's land; on the east by the west boundary of Edward Hancock's land, bearing south thirty-one chains—thence by a part of the south boundary to Edward Hancock's land, bearing east, six chains and sixty links—thence by a part of Cornelius Wholohan's western boundary, bearing south, twenty-nine chains and fifty links to Mullet Creek; and on the south by that creek to the commencing point.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to Messrs. Hebblewhite and Davy. 4762

LAND NEAR NEWTOWN CHURCH AND COOK'S RIVER.

TO be SOLD or LET, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers or tenants, ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situate on the Newtown Road, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Church.

Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

Inquire at the Office of the Australian Trust Company, Church-hill. 4734

"WILLIAM MORRIS, SYDNEY."

A CASE to the above address, marked WM with S under in diamond, has been received, ex *Munro*, from Liverpool, and, being unclaimed, now lies at the stores of the undersigned, who requests immediate application to be made for the same, otherwise it will be sold to defray freight and charges.

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,
4759 Harrington street.

TO MR. JOHN GAYNOR,
Clerk in the Auditor General's Department.

TAKE NOTICE, that unless your promissory note in favour of Mr. J. J. Cohen, for £17, due on the 6th October, 1843, be paid, together with legal interest thereon, within fifteen days from the date hereof, the watch and chain deposited by you as collateral security will be sold by public auction, to liquidate the aforesaid promissory note, and if any deficiency arise therefrom you will be called upon to pay the same.

FRANCIS F. COHEN.
Sydney, 4th April. 4735

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Insolvent Estate of Ouseley Condell.

THE Creditors are hereby requested to meet the Trustees, at the office of Messrs. Gowland and Williams, on Monday, the 8th instant, at twelve o'clock, to receive their report, and to give instructions as to the future management of the estate.

T. BROWN,
W. NEIL MONIES, } Trustees.
Sydney, April 6. 4731

THE Trustees of the Estate of Richard Jones request the Creditors to attend at the office of Messrs. Donaldson, Dawes and Co., on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock, on important business connected with the estate.

Sydney, April 4. 4736

PARTIES indebted to the undersigned are requested to pay their several accounts to Mr. Bubb, who is authorised to receive the same and give receipts. Defaulters will be proceeded against without further notice.

WILLIAM BARNETT,
4752 Opposite the Market.

WANTED, a respectable man or woman as cook; also a respectable young woman, who can work well at her needle and wait at table. None need apply but those who know their work, and can have good characters. For the address apply at the *Herald* Office. 4757

WANTED, an active Woman as Cook, also a respectable young person as House and Parlour Maid. Apply to Mrs. Milford, Potts's Point, Woolloomooloo.

N.B.—Unexceptionable references will be required from their last places; apply before eleven o'clock on Friday, Saturday, and Monday. 4750

ONE POUND REWARD.
PAPERS LOST.

A GENTLEMAN lost a small parcel of Papers on Sunday last, while passing from King street and Sussex-street to the Market Wharf. They consist merely of observations, and are of no use to the finder, who is requested to send them to Mr. Monies, Phillip street, by whom the above reward will be paid.

Sydney, April 4. 4752

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

THE above is now respectfully offered to a gentleman who is likely to become a permanent resident in a family of respectability. The situation is pleasant, and the terms (single bedroom) at 16s. per week. For cards of address apply at the *Herald* Office. 4760

SALES BY AUCTION.

SOFT GOODS, CALICOS, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, to-morrow,
SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL,
at his City Sale Rooms, No. 514, George-street, at eleven o'clock

C in diamond, three cases containing—
182 pieces of superior shirting calico, pure finest
C in diamond, 2, one case containing—
10 dozen 8 4 twilled cotton shawls
12 dozen 4-4 mousseline de laine handkerchiefs
12 dozen 8 4 ditto ditto
C in diamond one bale containing—
80 dozen 4-4 twilled cotton handkerchiefs
§ B §, one case containing—
50 pairs superfine trousers
§ B §, one trunk containing—
5? Angola boas
50 bolts packing canvas

AFTER WHICH,

One new tilt cart
One case black lead, 800 lbs. in 2 oz. packages
Casks of beef and pork
About one ton rope, fit for lashings
And five cheffioneers, superior cane and horse hair chairs, telescope tables, D and Pembroke tables, chest drawers, loo tables, bedsteads, wood and iron, couch, sofa, and sundry articles.
And at 12 o'clock precisely,
Ten half cases Cavendish tobacco, very superior
Four half tierces Negrohead ditto ditto
Terms at sale. 4763

CONTINUATION!

THE IMPORTANT SALE OF WINTER DRAPERY GOODS WILL BE CONTINUED AT

MR. R. FAWCETT'S Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,
ON MONDAY, THE 8TH APRIL,
At half past ten o'clock precisely,

When a large variety of new and fresh Goods will be offered to public competition, viz.:
Cases mousseline de laine dresses, new styles
Thirteen cases fashionable dark prints
Cases ditto light and small pattern ditto
Bales unbleached calicoes, 30 to 36 inches
Bales ditto sheeting, various widths
Bales bleached ditto, 68 and 72 inches
Bales super calicos
Bales shirting ditto
Bales Wigan sheeting, 34 and 36 inches
Bales regatta shirts
Bales Lancashire and Saxony flannels
Cases merinos, black and coloured
One case very rich silk harness shawls
One trunk white shirts
Cases cotton hosiery, white and black
Ditto ditto half hose, brown and blue grey
Case mousseline de laine shawls
One case small pattern plate mousselines de laine
One case Bartholomew's small pattern prints
One bale white counterpanes and quilts, assorted sizes
One bale 1¼ fancy rugs
Cases 100 and 200 yard reel cotton
Cases whitey-brown, black, and coloured thread
One bale very superior blue stripe cotton tick
One case women's fine black Cashmere hose
One case ditto white merino hose
One case men's white shirts, extra sizes
One case assorted gauze and bonnet ribbons
One case men's grey half hose
One case British corahs
Three cases black stuff hats
Two cases assorted Grecian boots
One case men's assorted gloves
Two cases haberdashery
One bale white ducks
With a large assortment of Goods, landing ex *Munro* and *Arachne*.
Terms at sale. 4760

26,383 HEAD OF SHEEP, STATIONS, &c.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN HOSKING.
(BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will Sell by Public Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH APRIL,
At Eleven o'clock,

3,087 Breeding Ewes, from 2 to 4 years old
1,523 Wethers, from 2 to 4 years old
1,353 Wethers and Ewes, 1½ years old
1,225 Yearling Lambs
200 Rams, of all ages.

6,388 Sheep, more or less

9 Working Bullocks
2 Horses, 1 Dray, with yokes, bows, and chains complete for eight oxen
Cart, Wool Box, Tools, and all other necessaries.

The above will be Sold with Right of the Station at Garothery, near Wellington, where the Sheep are running.

All the unconsumed Stores to be taken at a valuation.

AFTER WHICH

The following SHEEP running at Foxlow, near Molonglo, and at Murrambateman, near Yass:

10,155 Ewes, consisting of—
5241 Breeding Ewes, various ages
450 Fat Ewes 4 years old
2350 2½ Years old Ewes
2114 1½ Years old ditto
3582 Wethers, consisting of—
1713 2½ Years old
1869 ½ Ditto ditto
905 Wethers and Ewes, 1 year old
5003 September Lambs
270 Rams, of these
228 Are half-bred Leicesters, 1 and 2 years old
57 Old Rams, (castrated)
23 Imported Leicester Sheep, consisting of
13 Rams
3 Ewes
1 Ram, 1½ year old
2 Ewes, 1½ ditto
4 Lambs—2 Rams and 2 Ewes.

19,995 Sheep, more or less.

There are about 1000 suckling Lambs with these Sheep.

58 Working Bullocks
182 head of Cattle (mixed herd)
2 Dray Horses
8 Saddle Horses
1 Mare and Foal
1 two year-old Filly

Five saddles and bridles, six sets bullock harness, two carts and two sets of harness, seven pole-drays and two new wheels, four ploughs, five harrows, about four hundred and fifty bushels wheat and sixteen tons hay, seven tarpaulins, hurdles, roller, grindstone, carpenter's tools, nine steel mills, weights and scales, steelyards, and various small articles at the different Stations

A quantity of new fencing, and new stuff for two hundred hurdles.

ALSO,
1,600 Sheepskins
7 casks Fat.

All unconsumed stores to be taken at a valuation.

Terms at sale.

For further particulars applications may be made to the Auctioneer, or to Mr. G. W. Webb, No. 1, Colonnade, Bridge-street.

A. B. SMITH,
W. DAWES, } Trustees.
4753 T. W. SMART,

HORSES AND DRAYS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, on
SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL;
at eleven o'clock,
Two horses
Two drays and harness complete
One cart
Terms—Cash. 4755

FOUR BALES LAMBS' WOOL.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms No. 489, George street, on
SATURDAY, THE 6TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,
Four (4) bales Lambs' Wool, of superior quality, and in first rate condition.
Terms, cash. 4754

LIBRARY,
containing many valuable Law Books;
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; CHOICE WINES, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, 10TH INSTANT,
at eleven o'clock precisely,
at the residence of W. F. De Salis, Esq., Fort-street, who is leaving for Europe,
The whole of the household furniture, wines library (containing many valuable law books), kitchen utensils, &c.
The above may be viewed the morning of sale, and catalogues may be obtained at the rooms of the auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 4761

SATURDAY'S SALE.

TO SHOEMAKERS, LEATHER-CUTTERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1844,
At Eleven o'clock,
One box, containing—
10 dozen coloured roans
2 ditto bookbinders' brown skins
50 lbs. Cordovan leather
120 lbs. Flemish tacks
4 dozen shoemakers' nippers
1 package hemp
12 dozen paste blacking
6 lbs. thread.
Just landed.
Terms—Cash. 4745

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES

A VERY CHOICE SAMPLE OF FINE FLAVOURED BLACK TEA, IN PACKAGES OF THIRTY POUNDS EACH.

MR. STUBBS will sell, at his Mart, King street, on
SATURDAY NEXT, 6TH APRIL,
At eleven o'clock,
100 Boxes Black Tea, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash. 47 7

SATURDAY'S SALE

By the Hammer,—and No Reserve!
HORSE AND GIG.
6TH APRIL, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK

MR. STUBBS will sell at the Mart, King-street,
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
A slashing iron-grey Gig Horse, has been sometimes used for saddle, is an amazing showy useful animal for a ten mile *pull out and in*, as any merchant need sit behind,
WITH
The Gig and Harness to match, both together the very "Go a long" *turn out* and well-timed "regulator," that every City gent. should "go by"——"if they can."
Terms—Cash. 4744

PIANO BY BROADWOOD
FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, King street, on SATURDAY next, the 6th day of April, at eleven o'clock,
A very neat square Piano, metallic plate, six octave, by "Broadwood."
Terms, cash. 4746

GREAT EVENING SALE,
AT THE MART, KING STREET,
(At the request of the Proprietor,)
OF
BUSINESS BUILDING PROPERTIES,
OPPOSITE
THE NEW MILITARY BARRACKS,
PART OF THE "LIBRARY ESTATE."

MR. STUBBS is instructed to advertise and sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
FRIDAY EVENING, THE 19TH MAY, 1844,
Forty-seven Allotments, including Rents, Houses, and Building Plots, immediately opposite
THE NEW MILITARY BARRACKS
BETWEEN
THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS,
AND
THE WESTERN WINGS.

The thinking portion of the community will please to bear in mind that, although this is now the most "money-stirring" neighbourhood, (the ORDNANCE WEEKLY PAYMENTS to the men being no less a sum than £300 to £400 per week), it is nothing to what it will be when

A REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS OR TWO ARE QUARTERED THERE,
SO CONVENIENT TO THEIR DIFFERENT MESS-ROOMS.

The certainly well-doing trades for this place are—Bakers, butchers, cheesemongers, grocers, chandlers, tailors, drapers, and tobacconists. A temperance coffee-house would do well here at one of the corner lots.

The projected Government improvements now carrying out for ultimate completion are—
1. Officers' quarters *(finished)*.
2. Soldiers' barracks, to be so within twelve months
3. Commissariat store, the year following.
4. Fortifications, next.

If what Mr. Stubbs stated as far back as the 5th January, 1841, prospectively of this situation, and foretold the rapid rise and value of Building Ground in this quarter has actually come to pass, 100 per cent. over his calculation, he trusts the conclusion is safely come to as to what the value of it is now, and will be hereafter.

The IMPROVEMENTS are as per plan and description at the Mart, by Mr. Meikle.

ON LOT 4.—Leased to Mr. Greenwood for seven years, at £12 per annum ground rent.
LOT 5.—Dwelling-house, containing four rooms and kitchen, occupied by Mr Kean.
LOT 22.—Dwelling-house, occupied by Mr. Chartres, containing two rooms.
LOT 19.—Two Dwelling-houses, occupied by Messrs Murray and Wheatland.

THE TITLE

Is the best possible of the Library Estate, and which forms such an important feature in the sale, that every one knows his possession may be obtained the day after the sale, along with his deposit.

This is a property of all others the most rising into competition and value. No Town Taxes are to pay—no Building Act interferences—every thing tends to give the buyer a Freehold on which he may calculate with safety.

Terms, liberal, to be made known at the sale. 4748

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, April 3, 1844.
Giblett and another v. Mitchell and others.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, and interest, of the above defendants, in and to the Steam Punt *Princess*, as she now lays at the North Shore of Sydney Cove, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
4708 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, April 4.
Lowry v. O'Brien.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant in and to the lease of those premises, now occupied by defendant and others, in Lower George-street, opposite the site of the old Gaol, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
4741 Under Sheriff.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES.

List of Applicants for Licenses for the District of Sydney, under the Act of Council, 2 Vic. No. 18.

Mathias Hooper, King's Head, George-street
Joseph Faris, New York Hotel, George and Argyle Streets
Robert White Moore, Fortune of War, George-st.
George Venables, Blue Anchor, George-street, Queen's Wharf
Cornelius O'Neal, Watermen's Arms, George-st.
David Davis, Australian Hotel, George-street
William Cole, Brown Bear, George-street
John Isaacs, Blue Posts, George-street
Robert Jones, Liverpool Arms, George-street
Israel Solomon, Crooked Billet, George-street and Queen's-place
Sarah Barnes, St. John's Tavern, George and and Bridge Streets
George Moss, City Hotel, George-street
James Aylward, Scotch Thistle, George-street
John Kettle, City Wine Vaults, George and Malcolm Streets
John Solomon, Albion Hotel, George-street
Michael Farrell, Welsh Harp, George-street
James Richards, White Horse, George-street
John Sparke, Royal Hotel, George-street
Robert Murray, Farriers' Arms, George-street
George Wilkie, London Tavern, George-street
Thomas Douglass, Bull's Head, George-street
Thomas Baker, Crown and Anchor, George and Market Streets
Charles Gaze, Swan with two Necks, George and Park Streets
William Aitkenhead, Emu Inn, George and Bathurst Streets
Isaac Titterton, Talbot Inn, George-street
Charles Bath, Currency Lass, George-street
George Coleston, George and Dragon, George and Liverpool Streets
John Meillon, Jew's Harp, George-street
Thomas Johnson, Crown, George-street
John Hume, Britannia Arms, George and Goulburn Streets
Michael Napthaly, Bald-faced Stag, George-st.
William Stephenson, Square and Compass, George-street
Andrew Byrne, Peacock Inn, George-street
David Taylor, Wheatsheaf, George-street
Edward Fitzgibbons, Dog and Duck, George-st.
James Stewart, Woolpack, George-street
Peter Curtis, Old Black Swan, George-street
Michael Gannon, Sportsmen's Arms, George-st.
John Wilson, ———, George-street
John Gorrick, Dog and Duck, George-street
George Sherbin, Steam-engine, George street and Ultimo
John Dishington, ———, George-street
John Sims, Currency Lass, Pitt and Hunter-Streets
Mary Ann Healy, Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street and Brougham-place
Alfred Toogood, Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King Streets
William Toogood, Toogood Hotel, Pitt and Market Streets
Joseph Smith, Black Boy, Pitt and King Streets
Charles Morris, Star and Garter Inn, Pitt-st.
Philip Solomon, Elephant and Castle, Pitt and King Streets
Charles Hamilton Nichols, William the Fourth, Pitt-street
William Stone, King's Arms, Pitt-street
Charles Wright, Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street
Abraham Joseph Levy, Garrick's Head, Pitt-st.
George Coppin, Clown, Pitt-street
Henry S. Green, Cricketers' Hotel, Pitt and Market Streets
Richard Hayes, The Mayor Inn, Pitt-street
Kenrick Hampson, Brass Founders' Arms, Pitt-street
Samuel West, Plough, Pitt-street
William Turton, Barley Mow, Pitt and Park st.
James Ezekiel Elliott, Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets
Thomas Hillsen, Cottage of Content, Pitt and Bathurst streets
Louisa Watkins, Pultney Hotel, Pitt and Liverpool streets
James Oatley, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt and Goulburn streets
William Griffin, Red Lion, Pitt and Goulburn streets
Samuel Hart, ———, Pitt street
James Cunningham, Bunch of Grapes, Castlereagh and King-streets
Charles Wright, Leather Bottle, Castlereagh-st.
Edward Catlin, Globe Tavern, Castlereagh and Market streets
Martin Burke, Seven Stars, Castlereagh-street
William Tunks, Curriers' Arms, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets
Charles Doyle, Builders' Arms, Castlereagh and Liverpool streets
Thomas Dillon, Yorkshire Stingo, Castlereagh and Goulburn streets
Emanuel Martin, Golden Fleece, Castlereagh-st.
Thomas Clare, The Grinding Young, Castlereagh-street
John Wilson, Sir Maurice O'Connell, Elizabeth and Hunter streets
Richard Driver, Three Tuns, Elizabeth and King streets
Mountford Clarkson, Spread Eagle, Elizabeth and Park streets
Esther Roberts, Crown, Elizabeth and Goulburn streets
Andrew Higgins, Cheshire Cheese, Elizabeth-street South
John Wheeler, Strawberry Hill Inn, Elizabeth-street South
John Rayner, Star Inn, Phillip and Hunter st.
Elizabeth Cummings, Lemon Tree, Phillip-st.
James Gannon, Sportsman, Phillip and Hunter streets
John Kellick, Corporation Inn, Phillip-street
John Leary, Erin-go-bragh, York and Druitt streets
Bernard M'Laughlan, The Young Prince of Wales, York-street
William Kilpatrick, Harp of Erin, York-street
William Lackey, Harp and Shamrock, York and Market streets
Martin Gill, Donnybrook Hotel, York-street
Charles Hurfold, Prince of Wales' Feathers, York-street
Thomas Martin, Forbes Hotel, York and King streets
Charles Marsh, Tavistock Hotel, York and King streets
James Entwisle, The Masons' Hall, York-st.
Samuel Russell, Hope Tavern, York-street and Barrack-lane
Patrick Conlan, Tradesmens' Arms, Clarence-street
John Little, White Hart, Clarence and King streets
Thomas Kellett, Crispin Arms Inn, Clarence-st.
John M'Kenzie, Glen Albion Inn, Clarence-street and Margaret-place
Thomas Buck, City of Sydney Tavern, Clarence-street and Margaret-place
William Carss, Hunter River Inn, Kent-street
William Wells, Lord Nelson Hotel, Kent and Argyle streets
William Nottingham Palmer, Dumbarton Castle, Kent-street
James Bryan, Dove and Olive Branch, Kent-st.
James Cracknell, Green Dragon, Kent and and Erskine streets
James Spears, Shamrock Inn, Kent and Erskine streets
Richard Cullen, Union, Kent-street
Abraham Levy, Red Cross, Kent and Druitt streets
Robert Henderson, Dove Inn, Erskine-street
Gregory Board, Blue Lion, Kent and Market streets
George Simpson, St. Andrew's Tavern, Kent and King streets
William Smith, Cross Keys, Kent and King-streets
Hugh Frederick O'Donnell, Australian, Kent and Market-streets
Sarah Wallis, Butcher's Arms, Kent and William-streets
Richard Finch, Bolt in Tun, Kent-street
Thomas Stewart, Royal Oak, Sussex and Erskine-streets
James Schofield, Patent Slip, Sussex and King-streets
John Harris, Blue Posts, Sussex-street
Edward Birmingham, Commercial Hotel, Sussex and King streets
George Green, Saracen's Head, Sussex and King-streets
Henry Linden, Woolpack, Sussex-street
Samuel Jones, Governor Bourke, Sussex and Market streets
Samuel Barnett, Cheshire Cheese, Sussex and Market streets
Richard [illegible], Labour in Vain, Sussex-st.
Thomas Leggatt, Hope and Anchor, Sussex and Druitt streets
Alexander Gray, Light House, Sussex and Bathurst streets
Thomas Winterup, Sir Walter Scott, Sussex and Bathurst streets
William West, Angel and Crown, Sussex and Liverpool streets
William Bolton, Three Jolly Millers, Sussex and Liverpool streets
Michael Farrell, Shamrock Inn, Sussex and Goulburn streets
Edward Borton, Blue Bell, Sussex and Erskine streets
George Shepherd, Harlach Castle, Liverpool and Dickson-streets
Alexander Chape, Royal Oak, Miller's Point
William Andrews, Ship and Mermaid, Miller's Point
George Fleming, Odd Fellows Inn, Miller and Clyde streets
James Brown, Napoleon Inn, Windmill-street
Edward Dunn, Young Princess, Windmill-st.
Thomas Petty, Petty's Hotel, Church Hill
George Clarke, General Washington, Prince-st.
James Cherington, Neptune Inn, Prince-street
John Rochester, Erin-go-bragh, Cambridge-st.
Matthew Charlton, Glenmore Cottage, Cumberland-street
Thomas Share, Plymouth Inn, Cumberland-st.
Edward Thomas M'Donald, Forth and Clyde, Cumberland-street
Thomas Kirkman, Coach and Horses, Cumberland and Essex streets
George Williams, Three Crowns, Cumberland-street and Church-hill
John Blackwell, St. Patrick, Gloucester-street
Andrew Coss, Punch Bowl, Gloucester street
Thomas George Bolton, Old Black Dog, Gloucester-street and Essex-lane
William M. Curtayne, Limerick Arms, Gloucester and Essex streets
John Cooper, Rose and Crown, Harrington and Argyle streets
William Dear, Ship Inn, Globe street
Robert Ward, Forth and Clyde, Bridge-street
Francis Phillips, Admiral Nelson, Hunter-street
Nenemiah Rundle, ———, King-street
Joseph King, Paterson's River Hotel, Market Wharf
John Curtis, Macquarie Inn, Bathurst-street
Edward Cunyngham, Bee Hive, Campbell-st.
John Wright, Pack Horse, Campbell-street
John Blake, Shamrock Inn, Campbell-street
Charles Cameron, Pyrmont Hotel, Pyrmont
William Richard Green, Chippendale Hotel, Chippendale, Banks and Middle streets
William Rain, Hand and Heart, Chippendale, Botany and Cleveland streets
J. B. Olliffe, Cockatoo Inn, Surry Hills
John Robinson, Boundary Stone, Surry Hills
Robert Beatson, Victoria, Surry Hills
John Nobbs, Gardeners' Arms, Surry Hills
Edwin Carter, Green Gate, South Head Road
John Armstrong, Queen's Arms, South Head Road
Charles Turner, Nag's Head, South Head Road
Edward Robertson, Captain Cook and Balmain Hotel, Balmain
William Walker, Dolphin Hotel, Balmain
John Beattie, sen., Masonic Arms, Balmain
William Teman, Saint Patrick, Balmain
Joseph Leburn, Hope and Anchor, Parramatta-street
Roger Murphy, Stonemasons' Arms, Parramatta-street
Edward M'Donald, Golden Anchor, Parramatta-srreet
John Darcy, Red Bull, Parramatta-street
Daniel Stewart, ———, Parramatta-street
John Bryan, Australian Inn, Parramatta-street
Thomas May, Sportsman, Parramatta-street
Robert Eagling, Lamb Inn, Parramatta-street
Thomas Hill, St. Andrew's Tavern, Parramatta-street
Richard Crampton, Crampton's Hotel, Parramatta-street
William James Lennon, New Town Inn, New Town
Thomas Lee, St. John's Tavern, New Town
Thomas Jones, Gardeners' Arms, Botany Road
Thomas Shaw, Woolpack, Parramatta Road
Thomas Weedon, Cherry Tree, Parramatta Road
John Brown, Cheshire Cheese, Parramatta Road
John Styak, Governor Bourke, Parramatta Road
Mary Avery, Old Bay Horse, Parramatta Road
Thomas Stone, Old Dove Inn, Liverpool Road
Patrick M'Carron, Coach and Horses, Liverpool Road
William Smith, Winter Woodman, Liverpool Road
William Tavernor, the Bark Huts, Liverpool Road
Thomas Kelsey, Yorkshireman's Coat of Arms, Cook's River, near the dam
John Ekhardt, Canterbury Arms, Canterbury
Thomas Redgrave, Fig Tree Cottage, North Shore
John Whitford, Cornish Arms, North Shore
Patrick Beirne, Union Inn, North Shore
Patrick O'Brien Murphy, Bard's Legacy, Woodbridge, North Shore
Daniel Bullock, New Inn, Lane Cove.

WINE AND BEER LICENSE.

John Cammack, Green Gate, Lane Cove.

CONFECTIONERS.

Solomon Lewis, George-street
Isaac Norris, Pitt-street
John Lawless, South Head Road.

APPLICATIONS OF INSOLVENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The following is a list of all the applications for certificates of discharge, notified in the *Government Gazette*, containing the dates when the applications were notified, and when they are to be made to the Chief Commissioner.

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.	When Application is to be made.
A. B. Spark	January 16.	April 4.
T. Henry Hart	February 1.	April 4.
John Beal	February 1.	April 4.
A. Summerbell	February 2.	April 4.
T. Byre Sedley	February 3.	April 4.
George Rust	February 3.	April 4.
Thomas Greenwell, of the firm of Dent and Greenwell	February 5.	April 4.
Edward Welch	February 5.	April 4.
Robert Thomson	February 5.	April 4.
Tamillas Mappin, and Benj. Price	February 7.	April 4.
William Barton	February 7.	April 4.
J. H. V. Turner	February 8.	April 4.
George Pettit	February 8.	April 4.
William Taverner	February 8.	April 4.
Henry Harris	February 8.	April 4.
John Lefevre	February 8.	April 4.
John Smith	February 9.	April 4.
Larkin Foreman	February 10.	April 4.
E. Dormer O'Reilly	February 13.	April 4.
Georgiana Kinnear	February	April 4.
W. Spence Brown	February 29.	April 4.
Michael Gaynor	March 1.	April 4.
James Gannon	March 1.	April 4.
James Poole	February 6.	April 11
Andrew Brander	February 7.	April 11
J. B. Hewson	February 8.	April 11
A. J. Liddington	February 8.	April 11
Samuel Taylor	February 10.	April 11.
Samuel Dean	February 12.	April 11.
R. Cruden Gordon	February 12.	April 11.
J. Baptist Verdau	February 21.	April 11.
William Dunn	February 21.	April 11.
George Coke	February 21.	April 11.
John Belisario	February 26.	April 11.
Richard Peck and Edward Campbell	February 26.	April 11.
Chidley J. Crofton	March 2.	April 11.
George F. Isaac	March 4.	April 11.
W. H. Goddard	March 6.	April 11.
William Walker	February 13.	April 18.
Alex. M'Lean	February 16.	April 18.
Alexander Goold	February 16.	April 18.
F. Hervey Colbron	February 20.	April 18.
Jeremiah Donnelly	February 21.	April 18.
Charles Daley	February 21.	April 18.
James Cullen	February 21.	April 18.
Jeremiah Morris	February 23.	April 18.
Robert Dawson	February 23.	April 18.
H. Goldsmith Flanagan	February 24.	April 18.
Alexander Frazer	February 24.	April 18.
W. John Lambe	February 24.	April 18.
T. George Shelton	February 24.	April 18.
William Freeland	February 24.	April 18.
Rees Jones	February 24.	April 18.
Edward Agnew	February 24.	April 18.
Richard Martin	March 5.	April 18.
James Wright	March 6.	April 18.
Thomas Cowper	March 6.	April 18.
Henry J. I. Shadforth	March 9.	April 18.
Henry R. Reubens	March 11.	April 18.
A. L. DeMetz	March 12.	April 18.
John Scofield	March 14.	April 18.
George Scott	February 20.	April 25.
Joseph Backler	February 24.	April 25.
John Scott	February 26.	April 25.
Daniel Hatfield	March 1.	April 25.
Samuel Jacob	March 9.	April 25.
Richard Scougall	March 9.	April 25.
Humphrey Thorn	March 9.	April 25.
A. Campbell	March 20.	April 25.
W. John Morris	March 20.	April 25.
John S. Clarke	March 21.	April 25.
James Waller	March	April 25
Jeremiah Callaghan	February 22.	May 2.
John Gow	February 22.	May 2.
Joseph Redman	February 26.	May 2.
Ouseley Condell	February 26.	May 2.
Thomas Alford	February 26.	May 2.
George Blackett	February 27.	May 2.
Charles Wardlow	February 27.	May 2.
Edward Turner	February 27.	May 2.
John Robertson	February 27.	May 2.
John Rowley	February 27.	May 2.
Samuel Cohen	February 27.	May 2.
William Smith	February 27.	May 2.
W. Wentworth Bucknell	February 29.	May 2.
John Cunningham	February 29.	May 2.
Robert Gooch	March 1.	May 2
Roger Murphy	March 4.	May 2.
James Cox	March 4.	May 2.
John Rostron	March 4.	May 2.
Robert Oram	March 4.	May 2.
D. Campbell	March 7.	May 2.
Eliza Watkins	March 9.	May 2
Willoughby Bean	March 9.	May 2.
John Cameron	March 9.	May 2.
William J. Slack	March 11.	May 2.
Alfred R. Huntley	March 16.	May 2.
John Ogle	March 16.	May 2.
Thomas Smith	March 18.	May 2.
Edward Youngman of the firm of E. Youngman and Co.	March 20.	May 2.
Robt. L. Scrutton	March 21.	May 2.
John Rogers	March 23.	May 2.
William Bell	March 25.	May 2.
W. H. Chowne	March 27.	May 2.
Peter Hill Raysey	March 28.	May 2.
Alfred Levien	March 28.	May 2.
J. T. Threlkeld	March 29	May 2.
John Ross, of the late firm of R. Dunlop and Co.	March 30.	May 2.
Parry Long	March 30.	May 2.
John Bonny	March 1.	May 9.
Alex. M'Gregor	March 4.	May 9.
Matthew Stewart	March 6.	May 9.
Henry Barnett	March 7.	May 9.
George Macdonald	March 7.	May 9.
Henry A. Graves	March 11.	May 9.
Henry Day	March 11.	May 9.
George Hart	March 11.	May 9.
William Andrews	March 11.	May 9.
Gostwyck Gard	March 11.	May 9.
N. L. S. Leathes	March 14.	May 9.
William Ellis	March 14.	May 9.
Edward Adams	March 14.	May 9.
James Margarson	March 14.	May 9.
Edgar Hyland	March 15.	May 9.
L. Henry Halloran	March 15.	May 9.
B. Aaron Phillips	March 20.	May 9.
Robert Anderson	March 25.	May 9.
Edward Bartlett	April 2.	May 9.
John Thompson	March 15.	May 16.
John Holden	March 19.	May 16.
Patrick Hickey	March 19.	May 16.
Sarah Lowe	March 19.	May 16.
Stillingfleet Locker	March 19.	May 16.
Gilbert M'Arthur	March 21.	May 16.
Joseph Jones	March 21.	May 16.
Peter Egan	March 21.	May 16.
Hugh R. Craddock	March 23.	May 16.
Moss Marks	March 27.	May 16.
George Townshend	March 29.	May 16.
John Bowler	March 28.	May 23.
Samuel Levy	April 1.	May 23.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

ON THE COPPER AND PAPER MONEY OF CHINA.

BY WILLIAM HUTTMANN.

(From the Colonial Magazine.)

CHINA, which in many things differs from England as much as if it was located in another planet, has at present a monetary system which has had no parallel in any civilized country. With a population of four hundred millions, an immense internal trade, and a considerable foreign commerce, it has no bank-notes, no bills of exchange, properly so called, and no national gold or silver money. The only coin current throughout the empire is the Tsëen, called by Europeans at Canton a Cash, of which, 1000 at par are equivalent to a Chinese ounce of silver—called by the natives a Leang, and by Europeans a Tale. The Tsëen, however, varies in exchange from 750 to 1500 for a Leang, or Chinese ounce of silver, which, at the English mint-price of 5s. 2d. per English ounce, is worth rather less than 6s. 3d., although it has generally been reckoned worth 6s. 8d.

The copper coins of Japan and Cochin China having, like the Chinese coins, a square hole in the middle for the convenience of stringing, and bearing inscriptions in Chinese characters, have frequently been mistaken for them; but the Japanese are much less alloyed, and the Cochin Chinese much more alloyed, apparently with tin, than those issued by the government of China.

Silver coins, with Chinese inscriptions, and the Chinese Imperial Dragon, are imported into England from Singapore and other eastern ports. These, however, are not Chinese, but Cochin Chinese (An-nam) coins, and most of them bear the name of Minh-mang—according to the Chinese pronunciation, Ming-ming—reigning king of Cochin China and Tung-King.

Although the Chinese have no silver coins, silver is plentiful in China, and was much more so before immense quantities of it were exported, in payment for opium; but it is used in bars instead of national coins, and its value is estimated by its weight and quality.

Foreign silver coins, particularly Spanish and American dollars, circulate among the mercantile community in China, but merely as bullion, and are frequently cut into pieces, to make small payments. Great quantities of silver were formerly introduced into China by the East India Company and the Americans, but the export of silver has considerably exceeded its import since the trade in opium has become extensive. The Chinese also obtain silver from Ho-shan, on the Birman frontier, and Sung-sing, within the limits of Cochin China. These mines, which are farmed by Chinese capitalists, and worked by forty or fifty thousand natives of China, add about two millions of Tales in weight, annually, to the Chinese stock of bullion; this amounts to 1250 peculs (called Tan by the Chinese), or about 165,660 lbs. avoirdupois. Besides these foreign supplies, a considerable quantity of silver is obtained from the mines in China.

All the bullion received in payment of duties and taxes is, previous to being transmitted to the Imperial treasuries, sent to refiners, and exchanged for Sycee silver, at a discount proportioned to its impurity. The unrefined bullion is then purified and cast into ingots, marked with the date, and the refiner's name and address, to enable the officers of the treasury to return it, if below the standard degree of fineness.

Extremely erroneous ideas are prevalent, of the means existing in England of acquiring a knowledge of China while foreigners are excluded from the interior of that empire. In the 25,000 volumes of Chinese books that are in London, there is full and accurate information on almost every topic connected with China; and when a sufficient number of persons here have become acquainted with the Chinese language, there is scarcely a point relating to its literature, history, geography, statistics, law, or religion, that we shall not be able to elucidate in England clearly and completely.

The Chinese works already here would enable us to compile a complete list, with *fac simile* engravings, and detailed descriptions of almost every national coin that has been cast in China, and of the various kinds of paper-money that circulated there centuries before that convenient, and, when convertible at pleasure into specie, safe substitute for metallic money was used in Europe. The present article must, however, be limited to a very brief sketch of Chinese numismatics.

In the earliest ages, cowries and other shells were used in China as money, as they still are in some parts of Asia.

The Emperor Yu, in the 22nd century before the Christian era, is stated to have issued copper money in the form of knives (Taou), &c., with a hole at the upper end for stringing. Some of these are now in the museum formed by the Emperor Këen-lung, along with coins of the Hea Shang, and Chow dynasties. Coins in imitation of the Taou were made by the usurper Wang-mang, about A.D. 10.

Under the Chow dynasty, which commenced reigning 1100 years before our era, copper coins were cast resembling the present in form, but destitute of inscriptions; but about the middle of the fifth century before Christ, King-wang, of the Eastern Chow dynasty, cast copper coins weighing half an ounce, and inscribed with the characters, Tatseuen-woo she. Coins similar in weight and inscription, were cast about A. D. 10, by the usurper Wang-mang.

Tsin-she-hwang-te, about 230 years B. C., issued copper coins with the inscription Pwan-leang (half an ounce), and prohibited the use of silver, tin, jade, pearls, and tortoise-shell, as representatives of value; these as well as gold, silk, and cloth, having previously been used in making purchases. About 43 years later, coins with the same inscription were cast by Kaou-heou.

Two hundred and four years before Christ, Han-kaou tsoo cast very small coins, bearing the legend Hang-shing (elevation of Han); and about 56 years after that date, Han-woo-te made three different sized coins of a mixture of silver and tin. The 8 *oz.* pieces, which were marked Lung (a dragon), were valued at 3,000 tsëen (3 leang of silver); the 6 oz. pieces were marked Ma (a horse), and were valued at 500 tsëen; and the 4 oz. pieces were marked Kwei (a tortoise), and valued at 300 tsëen.

Iron money was introduced a little before the Christian era, by an usurper named Kung-sung-shoo. It was also issued by Leang-woo-te, A. D. 523, and several other emperors; but has not been cast in recent times.

In the year 620, Kaou-tsoo, founder of the Tang dynasty, had coins cast with the inscription Kae-yuen; and the same inscription occurs on coins issued by other emperors of the Tang dynasty, which reigned from the seventh to the ninth century. This has induced some European writers to suppose that the first Chinese coin with a date (Nëen-haou) was minted by the Emperor Houen-tsung, of the Tang dynasty, in the part of his reign that was call Kae-yuen, which extended from 713 to 741, but the practice of inscribing the Nëen-haou, or name of the years of an emperor's reign on coins, was not introduced till some time after Heuen-tsung's decease.

Before noticing the paper money of China, a few circumstances relating to Chinese coinage may be mentioned.

Prior to the Ta-tsing, or reigning Manchu dynasty taking possession of the throne of China, in 1644, the Imperial coins were usually blank on the reverse, except in a few instances, when the weight, or some other circumstances was expressed on it. Under the Manchu emperors, however, the coins have always had the name of the mint at which they were manufactured expressed on the reverse, either in Manchu and Chinese, or in Manchu letters only.

Although the coins under the existing dynasty have been nearly uniform in size and weight, and their real has borne a reasonable proportion to their nominal value, they varied considerably in size, &c., under most of the preceding dynasties, and were sometimes rated as high as ten times their intrinsic value.

The inscriptions on the face of the coins, which during the last seven centuries, have invariably been in the Keae-shoo, or plain form of the Chinese character, were formerly in the Seaou-chuen-shoo, the ancient, or the Tsaan-shoo, the running hand form of the character. Under the Sung dynasty in particular, great variety occurs both in the size of the coins, and in the kind of character employed in the inscription. Some of the emperors who had in succession five or six Nëen-haou, or designations of the years of their reign, had coins cast with each of these Nëen-haou, in two or three different kinds of characters on pieces of two or three different sizes. The last emperor who used Chuen characters in coinage was Sung-kwang-tsung, who reigned from 1090 to 1094.

Figures of several ancient and modern Chinese coins are given in Du Halde's China, and Hager's Numismatique Chinoise, also in Mr. Marsden's Catalogue of his Oriental Coins.

The remarks on the coins of the reigning Tartar dynasty will follow a brief notice of Chinese paper money.

Paper money was first created in China about 807, during the reign of Hëen-tsung, of the Tang dynasty. Copper money having become extremely scarce, chiefly through the great consumption of that metal in the manufacture of images of Fuh (Buddha), the emperor obliged merchants and others possessing metallic money to pay it into the Imperial treasury, and receive in exchange notes called Fei-tsëen (flying money), which were to be current as money throughout the empire. A similar plan was adopted by Tae-tsoo, founder of the Sung dynasty, about 960 Between that date and 1021, he issued notes called Pëen-stëen (convenient money), to an amount representing 2,830,000 leang of silver—about £884,500. During the same period, copper money to the value of about twenty-two millions of leang, and iron money to the value of about five millions, were coined, and the paper money, forming only about a thirteenth of the circulation, maintained its credit.

The great inconvenience of making large payments in iron money, of which the value was very small compared with its weight, and which circulated principally in that part of China which is now called Sze-chuen, caused the introduction of She-tsze, or assignats, into that province at the close of the tenth century. This, which was almost a local currency, was succeeded and accompanied, at the beginning of the eleventh century, by Keaou-tsze, which were issued by a company of sixteen opulent persons, and circulated in most parts of the empire. The company, however, became bankrupt, and the Emperor reserved the issue of paper money to himself.

In 1160, the Emperor Kaou-tsung created Hwuy-tsze, of which, in 1166, the amount in circulation represented 43,600,000 ounces of silver, in notes of 1-5, 3-10, ½, and a leang of silver.

The issues of paper money went on increasing, and their value diminishing, till the Sung family were driven into the south of China by the Neu-che Tartars, the ancestors of the Manchus. These Tartars, who founded the Kin dynasty in the north of China, in 1155, established banks in all the provinces under their authority, for the issue of Keaou-tsze; these representing 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 being denominated Great Keaou-tsze, and those of 1-10, 3-10, 7-10, and 9-10, of a leang, being called small Keaou-tsze.

The enormous depreciation of the value of paper money under the Kin dynasty, is shown by the reply made by the Mongol Emperor Oktae Khan's minister, when his sovereign consulted him about creating a paper currency. He stated, that the Kin dynasty, in the reign of Chang-tsung (1190—1208), commenced issuing paper concurrently with metallic money, but that it became so much depreciated in value, that 10,000 assignats, representing one ounce of silver each, would scarcely purchase a biscuit; the people in consequence suffered greatly, and the dynasty was ruined. This case of depreciation is only paralleled by that of the assignats of the French republic.

Marco Polo, to whom we are indebted for so much accurate and curious information relating to China, under the Mongol dynasty, which commenced reigning in 1260, furnishes the following account of the paper money in circulation a few years subsequent to that date:—

"In the city of Kambalu (Peking) is the mint of the Grand Khan, who may be said to possess the secret of the alchymists, as he has the art of producing money by the following process:—He causes the bark to be stripped from these mulberry-trees, the leaves of which are used for feeding silkworms, and takes from it that thin inner rind which lies between the coarse bark and the wood of the tree; this being steeped and afterwards pounded in a mortar, until reduced to a pulp, is made into paper resembling that which is manufactured from cotton, but quite black. When ready for use, he has it cut into money of different sizes, nearly square, but somewhat longer than they are wide. Of these the smallest pass for a *denier tournois*, (about 4-5ths of a penny); the next size for a Venetian silver groat; others for 2, 5, and 10 groats; others for 1, 2, 3, and as far as 10 besants of gold. The coinage of this paper money is authenticated with as much form and ceremony as if it were actually of pure gold or silver, for to each note a number of officers, specially appointed, not only subscribe their names, but affix their signets also; and when this has been regularly done by the whole of them, the principal officer deputed by his majesty, having dipped into vermillion the royal seal committed to his custody, stamps with it the piece of paper, so that the form of the seal, tinged with the vermillion, remains impressed upon it, by which it receives full authenticity as current money, and the act of counterfeiting it is punished as a capital offence. When thus coined in large quantities, this paper currency is circulated in every part of his Majesty's dominions, nor dares any person, at the peril of his life, refuse to accept it in payment. All his subjects receive it without hesitation, because wherever their business may call them, they can dispose of it again in the purchase of merchandise they may have occasion for, such as pearls, jewels, gold, or silver. With it, in short, every article may be procured.

"When any persons happen to be possessed of paper-money which from long use has become damaged, they carry it to the mint, where, upon the payment of only three per cent., they may receive fresh notes in exchange. All his Majesty's armies are paid with this currency, which is to them of the same value as if it were gold or silver."

Although the Yuen, or Mongol dynasty had greatly injured China by excessive issues of Paou-chaou, or paper money, the Ming dynasty, which succeeded it in 1368, issued so many assignats, that in eighty years they were so much reduced in value, that one of them representing 1,000 tsëen, would only purchase three of those coins, and they appear to have fallen into disuse about the middle of the fifteenth century.—The fear of extending this article to an unreasonable length, prevents a description of these notes being given, one of which, with a translation, is engraved in Du Halde's China.

The reigning Ta-tsing, or Manchu dynasty in China, has never attempted to introduce paper money into their empire; but the Mongol Shahs of Persia, in imitation of their brethren in China, issued paper money, which has also been adopted by the Japannese, who have derived their literature, religion, and arts, principally from the Chinese.

Ample details of the system of coinage under the Manchu dynasty, are given in the Ta-tsing-hwuy-teen, from which a few particulars, and a list of mints and mint-marks are extracted.

In Shun-che's first year, (1644,) he established the Paou-tseuen mint at Pekin, which cast coins with Shun-che-paou-tsëen on the face in Chinese characters, and Paou-tseuen on the reverse in Manchu letters. Each piece weighed one mace, (tsëen,) and was composed of seven parts red copper, and three zinc.

In the second year of his reign the weight of the coins was increased to one Mace (tsëen) and two Candareens, (fun); in his eighth year, to one Mace, two Candareens, and five Cash, (Le); and in his fourteenth year, to one Mace four Candareens. In the same year, he ordained that the quantity to be coined at the Paou-tseuen mint annually, should be 30 maou of 12,880 strings, of 1000 coins each—amounting to a total of 386,400,000 pieces. Three maou were to be added every year in which a month was intercalated,

In the 23rd year of Kang-he's reign, the weight of the Tsëen (or Cash, as it is called at Canton,) was reduced to one Mace; but in his 41st year, coins weighing one Mace four Candareens were cast in imitation of those issued in Shun-che's 14th year. The number of coins to be cast annually was fixed this year at forty Maou.

In Yung-ching's twelfth year, the weight of the Tsëen was fixed at one Mace two Candareeens.

In Këen-lung's fifth year, the Paou-yuen mint was established at Peking, and the proportions of the metals to be used in coinage was fixed as follows:—

Red Copper—Kin (Catties)	50
Zinc	41½
Black Lead	6½
A species of Tin	2
	100

In his seventh year he fixed the annual coinage at 61 Maou—785,680,000 pieces—with four Maou additional for the year in which the intercalary month occurs.

The Emperor Shun-che, in the early part of his reign, established mints in many of the chief cities of his empire, and in the tenth year of his reign appointed the distinguishing character that was to be used as a mint-mark by each of these mints.

The coins cast at the Paou-tseuen mint at Pekin were distinguished by having Paou-tseuen on the reverse, in Manchu letters, which is its mint-mark to the present time.

The coins minted at Seuen-hwa were marked Seuen, in Chinese and Manchu, and the practice of giving the names of the mints in those two languages continued to the close of Kaug-he's reign.

The coins cast—

At Soo-chow,	were marked	Soo.
In Shan-tung,	—	Tung.
At Lin-tsing,	—	Lin.
At Tae-yuen,	—	Yuen.
At Yang-ho,	—	Yang.
In Ho-nan,	—	Ho.
At Keang-Ning, (Nanking)		Ning.
In Tche keang,	—	Tche.
In Fuh-Këen,	—	Fuh.
At Woo-chang,	—	Chang.
In Shen-se,	—	Shen.
In Yun-nan,	—	Yun.

The Emperor Kang-he ordained the following mint-marks in Chinese and Manchu:—

The coins cast in Hoa-nan,	were marked	Nan.
— at Kung-chang,	—	Kung.
— in Kwei-chow,	—	Kwei.
— in Sze-chuen,	—	Chuen.
— at Chang-chow,	—	Chang.
— in Kwang-tung,	—	Tung.

It is necessary to remark, that Tung, in the reign of Shun-che, was the mint-mark for the province of Shan-tung, but from the sixth year of Kang he's reign to the twelfth of Këen-lung's, it denoted coins minted in Kwang-tung; since the last date, the coins of the latter province have borne Poon-kwang on the reverse.

The practice of China being to retain the deceased Emperor's name in public acts and on coins, for a short time after his death—in what was nominally the 61st year of Kang-he's reign, but really the first of Yung-ching's, the latter Emperor had coins cast for the provinces of Sze-chuen and Yun-nan, bearing the Nëen-haou-Yung ching; but instead of the names of the mints being inscribed on the reverse, in Chinese and Manchu, it was given in Manchu letters only, and this practice is still maintained.

The coins minted in the province of Yun-nan are stated to have borne the inscription Paou-nan; but this is probably an error in the Chinese text, for Paou-yun is the mark which is used on them at present.

The coins cast—

In Sze-chuen,	were marked,	Paou-Chuen.
In Kan-suh,	—	Paou-Kung.
In Shang-tung,	—	Paou-Tse.
In Shan-se,	—	Paou-Tsin.
In Ho-nan,	—	Paou-Ho.
In Keang-se	—	Paou-Chang.
In Tche keang,	—	Paou-Tche.
In Hoo-pih,	—	Paou-Woo.
In Hoo-nan,	—	Paou-Nan.
In Keang-soo.	—	Paou-Soo.

In Këen-lung's fifth year he established a second mint at Peking, and directed that the coins cast there should bear on the reverse the inscription Paou-yuen, in Manchu letters. He also subsequently decreed that the coins cast at Paou-ting-foo in Chih-le, should have Paou-chih on the reverse; those of Kwang tung, Paou-kwang; and those of Shen-se, Paou-shen.

The above list of mint and mint marks is given to assist in reading the legends on the reverses of Chinese coins, which are likely to be very plentiful in England. It is, however, to be regretted that this cannot be done without a little knowledge of the Manchu language, which is probably less known in England than even Chinese.

This notice, which is perhaps already too long, will be concluded by a translation made by Mr. Davis, from a *Peking Gazette*, which elucidates some points in the state of the copper coinage of China under the reigning Emperor.

From the *Peking Gazette*, fourth year of Taou-kwang, (1824,) 3rd moon, 28th day.

"Depreciation of the metal currency in Fuch-këen province, in consequence of over coinage.

"Chaou-shin-chin, Viceroy of Fuh-keen and of Che-keang, with his colleagues, kneels and presents this report concerning the depreciation of the current Teaeu (tsëen) base metal coin in comparison to silver, to the great loss of the provincial treasury—requesting the Imperial assent to a temporary suspension of coinage, with a view to prevent needless waste, and equalize or bring to a par the market prices of gold and silver.

"In the mint of Fuh-këen province named Paou-fuh-ken the average coinage of ten days has been 1,200 strings of Tchen, (each string containing 1000, or ten divisions of 100 each,) and therefore the total coinage of one year has averaged 43,200 strings (or 43,200,000 Tchen,) the use of which has been to pay the militia of the province. In order to procure the copper and lead required for coinage, officers have been regularly deputed to Yun-nau and Hoo-pih provinces, and it has been calculated that the expenses of transmission and coinage together, with other charges, have amounted, on an average to 1 Tael, 2 Mace, 6 Candareens, and 1 Cash, on every 1000 Tchen. The present market value for standard silver in exchange for coin at the capital is 1 Tael weight for 1240 or 1250 Tchen, and it is the same throughout the province. This being added to the above, the total disadvantage amounts to more than five Mace in each Tael, and the annual loss to more than 20,000 Taels' value.

"The province of Fuh këen being on the borders of the sea, its distance from some other provinces is great; and the merchants who resort hither with their goods finding it inconvenient to carry back such a weight of Tchen, exchange it for silver as a more portable remittance, by which means silver and coin have become very disproportioned in their relative values—the former rising and the latter falling to an unusual degree.

"It has always been the rule to pay the militia in Tchen, at the rate of 1000 for a Tael of silver, but now a Tael of silver in the market being worth 1240 or 1250 Tchen, they experience serious loss from this when they exchange their Tchen for silver, with a view to the more ready transmission of their pay to a distance.

"The Viceroy and his colleagues, therefore, propose that from the summer half-year of the 4th of Taou-kwang the mint should be shut, and all further coinage suspended—the soldiers receiving their pay in silver until the relative values of silver and currency approach nearer to a par. To this his Majesty assented."

IMPORTANT TO THE CUTLERY TRADE.—Two cases of great importance to the whole of the cutlery trade throughout the kingdom came before the Sheffield bench of magistrates last Tuesday. For some time past a practice has prevailed in the cutlery trade of putting the marks of superior articles on things of inferior value and quality. In the case before the court, the knives, which were made of cast iron, were marked "cast steel," and "shear steel." and this practice is in direct violation of an Act of Parliament, the 59th Geo. III., cap. 7, which was passed on the 3rd of March, 1819. After evidence in support of the two informations had been adduced, Mr. Alderson said that he had been a magistrate for fifty years, and knew that there was a very general complaint throughout the town that many buyers of Sheffield articles were disappointed in the quality of the things they purchased. The knives before the court were made of cast iron, and marked "shear steel," which was a direct infringement of the act in question, and for which the penalty was very heavy. It appeared by the act that even those who were in possession of them, and those who forged them, or those who sold them, were alike liable to the penalty; and therefore he did not see how the magistrates could go beyond what the legislature had authorised. It was true that they were enabled to mitigate the penalty to one-half; but if the whole of what was levied was not paid, there was a clause in the act authorizing a distraint upon the goods and chattels of the defendants. The magistrates found that the penalty upon Samuel Naylor was £417 10s., and upon William Sanderson £1395; and they requested the master cutler to take the first opportunity of destroying the things forefeited. He (Mr. Walker) believed that the trade of the town had been in a great measure destroyed by this iniquitous practice.

A WORD ON THE LITURGY.—Some people complain of the tediousness of repeating the same form of prayers Sunday after Sunday, and even wish to abandon the use of our liturgy. Is it nothing for the wanderer in far-off lands to know, when the holy day arises, that his kindred and friends, wherever they may be,—some tossing on the rough ocean, others quietly assembling in the haunts of his childhood—shall on that morning breathe forth the same praises and thanksgivings as himself? Will it nothing tend to keep the heart of the exile free from the vanity, the frivolity, or, perchance, from the idolatry with which he is surrounded, to picture to himself, when the Sabbath sun streams in at his casement, the far-off nook in green England wherein the grey-headed old father, and the gentle mother who bore him, and the innocent fair-haired sisters have met together to pray for the well-being of the absent one?—*Evenings Abroad.*

MORTALITY IN LIVERPOOL.—From the quarterly table just published it appears that, of all the towns in England, Liverpool stands highest in the scale of mortality, being 50 per cent. above the average of the whole kingdom. So far from any improvement being evident in our sanatory condition, it appears we are rather becoming worse, for the table shows the three months ending the 30th June last, to number 169 deaths more than the average of the five preceding spring quarters. This increasing rate of mortality has naturally created some sensation in the town, and, of course, there is much speculation as to the cause of "this effect detective." Various are the opinions given on the matter, but the majority give the blame to cellars, close passages, an over-crowded population, and non-attention to cleanliness amongst the poorer classes.—*Liverpool Courier.*

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The following particulars as to this Roman Catholic seminary, are collected from a recent parliamentary paper:—The number of students in 1840 was 437; in 1841, 427; in 1842, 423. In the government and general administration of the college there are employed, a president, with a salary of £326; a vice-president, who is also bursar, £200; a senior dean, £122; and two junior-deans, each £112. There are also 11 professors; one being also librarian, £142; four overseers, each £122; and six overseers, each £112. No master in the college has any emoluments, but his salary, board, and apartments. The professors have only the same emoluments with the other masters—salaries, board, and apartments.—*Colonial Magazine.*

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